

Waymire, Weyse, Wilkinson, Zocchi. Speaker Lynch—54.

Absent—Ash, Bachman, Barker, Boothby, Butler, Coleman, Collins, Dinkelspiel, Freeman, Lathrop, Jones, Keen, Kelsey, Lewis, Jewell, McCreary, Osborn, Richards, Sanford, Staley, Tibbitts, Tomblin, Twigg—23.

When the bill was reached on the file Reid of Trinity shouted as even before the title had been read: "Now, Mr. Speaker, I move that Senate bill 709 be passed on the file."

This would have delayed its consideration until Monday, but Reid's intent was too palpable.

"I object," said Laugenour of Yolo, and a dozen voices echoed the objection.

Still Reid would not down. He declared that the bill had not been returned from the printer and that he wanted to know where it was.

"There was no second to your motion," said the chair, who had overlooked Reid's motion.

"But there was. Butler seconded my motion."

"Yes, I seconded the motion," said the Sacramento, and the chair put the question to the House.

"I hope this motion will not prevail," said Powers. "This is a matter of too much importance to the State to admit of careless delay."

Dwyer of San Francisco heartily concurred.

"This bill is no good for anybody," Reid here interjected. "It gives the Harbor Commissioners a right to give away the whole water front to the Southern Pacific's dependents or anybody else, and I am opposed to it until it is properly changed."

A call for the question shut off further debate. The Speaker asked for those in favor of the motion to pass the bill on the file without considering it to-day. Not even Reid voted "aye." A thundering chorus of "no" showed where the sympathies of the House lay.

The House ordered the bill read the second time.

Then Powers showed how the amendment itself answered the objections raised against it. "It is said the Harbor Commissioners can rent out the whole water front," said he. "That is true; but if you will notice, gentlemen, it is only to give terminal facilities to different railroad companies."

"Does not this bill exclude Eastern lines from getting terminal facilities?" inquired Custer.

"It does," answered Powers, "and it is right that it should be so. No line incorporated in this State is excluded, though. If the Eastern lines want terminal facilities here they can reincorporate under the California laws."

The subject of rent, Powers said, had been included in the amendment because the State was forbidden to give aid to railroad enterprises.

Dwyer made a spirited appeal. The new railroad he thought was modest in its requests when the immensity of the benefits it would confer on the State was considered.

"They come and ask for fifty acres. Then they agree to pay us a rental of \$1000 a year. Why, you ought to be glad to let them have a hundred acres if they should ask for it, and beg them to take it, too, instead of quibbling over a few dollars. These men are not a lot of impetuous speculators and schemers, eager to gobble up everything in sight. This is the people's road. It don't belong to any close corporation."

North of Alameda claimed the floor in order to introduce amendments. North claims to be a friend of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad, yet his amendments, one of which was adopted, will only serve to delay consideration of the bill. His first amendment was to provide that no corporation could assign a lease given under the provisions of the bill. The second was to strike out the clause placing the rental at \$1000 per year.

Powers moved that the amendments be considered separately. A discussion ensued, when North said he saw his error in regard to the limited rental proposition, and would withdraw it. "I think my first amendment is necessary," he continued.

Dixon of San Francisco said he did not want to be considered a railroad hater, and was a friend of the new road, but he was opposed to the \$1000 rental proposition and thought that the lease should be let to the highest bidder.

Bulla offered as an amendment to the amendment a clause that the lease should not be assigned "without the written consent of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners." This was voted down.

North's amendment was adopted.

Then Reid tried to get in an amendment. Then he said: "I move that the whole bill be referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation." This met with no second, however.

Judge Spencer of Lassen scored the opponents of the bill severely.

"Inasmuch as we all of us said we were willing to help this road," he said, "I thought to see every member hold out to it the right hand of fellowship. If we are to judge by the action of some of the gentlemen on the floor and the spirit evinced by the amendments they have introduced, their protestations were not sincere."

Reid again made objection on the ground that the bill did not specify what improvements were to be made, and announced that the bill was, therefore, faulty, and he would vote against it even if he should have to kill a competing railroad by so doing.

The further talk was shut off by a motion for the previous question. This was as to Custer's amendment.

A rollcall was had and fifty-four men recorded themselves against the amendment, while only Brusie of Sacramento stood with Custer in its favor.

Reid waited to get in some further amendments. The House was not in a temper for trifling though and the bill was sent to the printer. It will come up for final passage Monday afternoon.

In the Senate Earl opposed the bill openly. Bert is understood to be working against it quietly. The bill will undoubtedly pass the Senate by a large majority, however.

KILLED IN PORTLAND.

A Boy Met Death by Touching a Live Electric Wire.

PORTLAND, Or., March 9.—Edgar Mayer, aged 10, a son of Julius Mayer, the well-known wholesale liquor merchant, was instantly killed this afternoon by coming in contact with a live electric wire at Montgomery-street station of the Portland General Electric Company. The boy was an apprentice at the station, and while experimenting at the switchboard he accidentally connected the circuit, which sent 1000 volts through his body, killing him instantly.

Fresno Divorce Suit Transferred.

FRESNO, March 9.—Martin Denicke, the rich farmer who married a wife twenty years his junior, will push his suit for divorce, which is based on the ground of cruelty. The suit brought by his wife, Lillian Denicke, on the same ground, was denied yesterday. To-day the wife's attorneys made a motion for a change of venue to San Francisco, and this was granted by Judge J. R. Webb.

SALARY RAIDERS WIN.

Lobbyists From Alameda Carry Their Point in the Senate.

HIGH PAY FOR OFFICIALS.

The Extravagance in County Government Across the Bay May Continue.

ASSEMBLYMEN WILL FIGHT IT.

Fassett of Livermore Draws Some Comparisons to Show the Injustice of the Matter.

SACRAMENTO, March 9.—The salary raiders of Alameda and the Oakland lobby triumphed in the Senate to-day when the county government bill was amended so as to practically restore the old high figures. Under this law the Assessor, it is claimed, will net about \$17,000 a year, \$4000 more than ex-Assessor Leckie swore the office netted him. The Assessor is allowed \$1000 more for deputies than was allowed two years ago. The salary of the Treasurer is put back at the old figure of \$9000 and that of District Attorney is restored to \$6500.

Assemblyman Fassett, who has fought for retrenchment in county government, is very much displeased with the action of the Senate. "I understand," said he, "that with the exception of the Sheriff the old salaries have been restored. Our people desired that with the exception of Assessor the offices should not be office-holders about \$3000 a year, and that the office of Assessor should not about \$3000. I do not think the Assembly will submit to these changes."

"I shall most earnestly oppose the amendments. What reason is there for placing the salaries of the officers of Alameda County at so much higher figures than those of Los Angeles? The counties are about equal in wealth and population. In fact, Los Angeles in the very bill under discussion ranks as class 2 to Alameda's class 3, yet the salaries of Alameda are much higher."

Assemblyman Fassett represents rural Alameda. His home is in Livermore. He is greatly annoyed at the persistent and, as it now seems, successful attempts of the Oakland lobby to maintain an extravagant county government.

Senator Beard declared that the salaries raised in the agreed figures in the county government bill by amendment to-day were those of the Assessor, the Treasurer and the District Attorney.

IN THE SENATE.

AMENDING THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT BILL.

SACRAMENTO, March 9.—The exposure by the CALL of the joker in the county government bill was the talk of the San Francisco delegation to-day. There was a hurried informal meeting of a number of the Senators and it was decided to take steps to exempt the city and county of San Francisco from the features engrafted upon the bill by which the Assessor was entitled to retain 6 per cent of the personal property tax, \$5 on every 100 names of persons returned by him as subject to military duty, and by which the License Collector was entitled to retain 10 per cent on all licenses collected by him except where otherwise provided. Senator Biggy submitted to the San Francisco members a proposition to amend section 215 by inserting after the word "act" in line 12, the following:

Provided, however, that in counties and cities of the first class the Assessor shall receive no commission for the collection of taxes on personal property, nor shall such Assessor receive any compensation for making out the military roll of persons received by him as subject to military duty, as provided by section 1901 of the Political Code.

At the night session Withington introduced this amendment in modified form to include the License Collector. The amendment was adopted.

There were a good many wrangles during the day over the consideration of the county government bill, which was amended so as to practically grant local option to counties on a vote of the people.

Denison offered an amendment that this section should not be construed as to prevent Supervisors granting licenses where the county had voted for license with a record proviso, that the section should not prohibit cities and incorporated towns from making sanitary and police regulations. This amendment was withdrawn and offered at a later stage of the proceedings.

Senator Earl introduced an amendment which was bitterly attacked by Senator Pedlar, who declared that it meant the duplication of deputies for all new counties of the State, just to provide Alameda County officials with deputies.

Senator Pedlar declared that he had heard there were "jokers" in the bill. The proposition was for an increase of deputies where additional Superior courts had been given.

There was a lot of talk over whether the sections and salaries would fall with the classification if the classification fell, as Senator Earl seemed to fear.

Senator Burke declared that there were fourteen lawyers on the Judiciary Committee. If the present act, as Senator Earl seemed to fear, would fall and crumble into ruins, then the lawyers of the Senate were guilty of criminal negligence in seeking to pass what might be a complete failure.

It was agreed at the close of the night session to refer the bill back to the Judiciary Committee to pass on its constitutionality.

Then Senator Seawell discovered how the joker in the bill, interpolated for a job in San Francisco, affected his own district. The License Collector was also the Sheriff in Mendocino. His salary would, with the 10 per cent fee, be increased \$1700. In Sonoma County the License Collector's perquisites would be \$9000 a year. He asked that the sub-section granting License Collectors 10 per cent be stricken out. The Senate refused to accept the amendment.

Senator Seymour offered to amend section 233 so as to read as follows: "This act so far as it changes the compensation of any county officer herein named shall not affect the incumbent."

Senator Withington declared that this was a double-headed "bug" to undo all that had been done.

Senator Pedlar suggested that Senator Seymour make the amendment apply to his own County and let the other counties alone.

Senator Smith declared that the purpose

of the amendment was to prevent Supervisors from making a license rate so high that it would be prohibitory. "This amendment was introduced at the instance of the California Protective Association. It is a move of the liquor men," declared Senator Smith.

The amendment was defeated. Senator Denison offered his amendment, previously described, relating to local option and police and sanitary regulations.

Senator Withington declared that this was a most vicious amendment.

The amendment for which G. W. Baker, the attorney for the California Protective Association, has been lobbying is as follows: Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not be construed as to empower said Boards of Supervisors to prohibit the conduct of any business for which a license has been heretofore authorized under the laws of this State since the adoption of the new constitution of 1879 without first submitting the question to a vote of the people of such county and obtaining a majority of the voters voting upon said question in favor of such prohibitory measure.

To which Senator Denison added the provision relating to cities and incorporated towns. The amendment by Senator Denison was voted down.

A multitude of minor amendments were offered as soon as the last section of the bill had been read.

The county government bill will be again considered on Monday.

A resolution was adopted to-day to adjourn sine die next Thursday.

OPPOSE THE BRIDGE BILL.

ASSEMBLYMEN VOTE AGAINST THE SAN FRANCISCO MEASURE.

SACRAMENTO, March 9.—Rather a heated opposition was aroused in the Assembly by the bills granting the Harbor Commissioners power to re-arrange the property at the junction of Market, Clay and East streets.

Dixon fathered the bills in the Assembly and explained that the first bill was intended to enable the construction of a bridge for foot-passengers to the ferry depot. He told of the advantage of having the property laid out and improved.

The other members, however, insisted upon talking of all three bills at the same time. The fact was developed that they were opposed to trading one piece of property for another.

Wade of Napa thought that they should condemn and buy any property it wanted and pay cash for it.

He was opposed to the Harbor Commissioners selling or trading any of the State's property along the front, though. When the question was put on the final passage of the bill only fifty-four votes were cast. Only twenty-seven were cast for the bill.

As it takes forty-one votes to carry a Senate bill Dixon changed his vote from "aye" to "no" and gave notice of intention to reconsider. The other bills were then passed on the file till there should be friends of the measure present.

DISMISSAL OF ATTACHES.

THE SENATE DOES A BIT OF TRENCING AT LAST.

SACRAMENTO, March 9.—The report of the Committee on Attaches, embodied in the form of a resolution, was introduced at the night session of the Senate. It recommended the dismissal to-night of all sergeants-at-arms, porters and messengers to the various standing committees, except those of the Committee on Judiciary, Finance and County and County Boundaries. It recommended the dismissal of all committee clerks, except those of the Judiciary and Finance committees, to take effect Wednesday night, March 13. The resolution was amended to exclude the clerk of the Committee on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills, and was adopted by the Senate.

At the morning session Senator Biggy moved to reconsider the vote by which Senator McAllister's substitute bill, fixing the number of legislative attaches in the future, was defeated. There was one hour's discussion, which resulted in a reconsideration and passage of the bill. By its provisions the number of Senate officers and attaches is fixed at sixty-six, with a per diem of \$265.50, and those of the Assembly at seventy-eight, with a per diem of \$330.50. This makes the expenditure for attaches in the future about one-third of what it has been during the present session.

SOME NEW LAWS.

GOVERNOR BUDD APPROVES BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

SACRAMENTO, March 9.—The Governor has signed the following bills:

Appropriating \$4000 for building a new Chico normal school.

Amending the Civil Code relative to the adoption of children.

Providing that an Italian interpreter for the San Francisco courts need not be a native of Italy.

Amending the Civil Code to provide for consolidation of colleges and seminaries.

Prohibiting adulteration or deception in butter or cheese.

Amending the Veterans' Home act so as to provide \$150 a year for each inmate, the total to not exceed \$45,000 in any one year.

Amending the Penal Code provisions concerning grand larceny.

The Governor has vetoed Langford's bill, No. 242, providing for the division of swamp land districts.

HUMBOLDT'S NEW JUDGE.

BUDD APPOINTS E. W. WILSON TO THE SUPERIOR COURT.

SACRAMENTO, March 9.—Governor Budd has appointed E. W. Wilson of Eureka to be Superior Judge of Humboldt County, under the law recently passed by the Legislature, increasing the number of Judges for that county to two.

Judge Wilson is a native of Missouri, 42 years of age. He is a graduate of Michigan University at Ann Arbor. In 1879 he was elected District Attorney of Humboldt, and has a large practice. He is a Democrat in politics.

Senator Frank McGowan of Humboldt, speaking of the appointment, said: "Wilson is an able, painstaking lawyer of fine judicial mind, and in my opinion will make one of the ablest Judges in the State."

The Telephone Amendment.

SACRAMENTO, March 9.—A special meeting of the Constitutional Amendments Committee of the Assembly was held this afternoon. Mr. Brusie appeared before it to urge a favorable report on his proposed constitutional amendment to the telephone lines under the supervision of the Board of Equalization. The committee decided unanimously to recommend the adoption of the amendment.

A lady had the wrong tooth pulled by a Detroit dentist, and she recovered \$500 damages.

A GIRL BLUE-JACKET.

Serves on the Monitor Monterey as an Apprentice.

SHE TELLS HER STORY.

Love for the Sea and Desire for Male Attire Prompt Her Action.

RAN AWAY FROM HER HUSBAND

Sailors Corroborate a Portion of the Female Sailor's Strange Narrative.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 9.—Puget Sound can boast not only of many excellent sailor boys, but of one sailor girl, and she is not content with sailing on a mere merchant ship, but served seven weeks on the United States ship Monterey, and she also claims she has been on other ships, but it is believed she is afflicted with a vivid imagination. She says she was on the Monterey in the disguise of a sailor boy, and her story is borne out by the stories of several sailors.

The girl who has this unique career bore several names and has had many vicissitudes, though still young. The first name she bore after coming into the world at St. Cloud, Minn., about fifteen years ago, was Ida May Townsend. Her father died when she was but 3 years old, and she was adopted by a couple named Bunt, whose name she took. Six years ago the Bunt family moved to Whatcom, and last May the girl, still a child in years, married a brick-mason named R. J. Love.

But she had always a passion for the sea and for assuming male attire, and could not settle down to the prosaic life of married life. Thus it was that last August she deserted her husband for the free life of the sea, and donning the clothes of an apprentice went on board the Monterey, only three officers and three or four seamen, it is alleged, knowing her secret. The girl was located at Leavenworth a few days ago and she talked freely. She claims to have been on the Mohican and the Independence, but as to this her story is not given much credence because it cannot be verified. She says she endeavored to ship on the Monterey last August, but was not successful. A few days later she went to Port Angeles, whither the Monterey had sailed, and again applied to the ship with better success.

Concerning her experience at Port Angeles, she said: "I presented myself to the officer of the deck, who was a different fellow than I had seen before. When I told him that I wanted to ship he asked me what kind of a boy I would make. I told him I was a daisy. That settled it and taking me below he told the man on watch to call Callahan. In a few moments Callahan reported, 'Callahan, you have an extra uniform; bring it up,' demanded the officer. Callahan soon returned with the suit. The officer told me to try it on and showed me a little room where I could change. You ought to have seen him when I came out. He said, 'Why, you make a fine boy. Go to the surgeon and be examined.' I received an examination and was given my rating. I was assigned to duty as the plumber's apprentice. We went to Portland and from there to San Francisco."

William Fiske, a sailor on the Mohican, says that "Billy" Root, the plumber on the Monterey, told him at Port Angeles a few weeks ago that the girl had been on the ship. Fiske says: "Root told me he was finally afraid the girl would be found out and he put her on shore. Root said that during the seven weeks she was on board she answered at rollcall to the name of Daniel McAdie. That's the name Root told me she went under. Root told me to hunt the girl up when I came to Seattle and I did so. I found her here. Schofield, an apprentice, also met her, fell in love with her, broke his liberty and is now in the 'ship's jail.' You can't believe half the girl says, though."

Although it is claimed that the girl is only 16 years old, she looks to be about 18 and claims to be 24. She is of slight build, weighing about 125 pounds, and is as well muscled as any athletic young fellow. Her face is a study. She has a very boyish appearance and her features are sharply outlined and would attract attention anywhere. While not handsome, she is not bad looking, although her coal-black hair, which is cut short, and her piercing black eyes and high cheekbones suggest a strain of Cherokee blood. Her short upper lip, which she is in the habit of puckering up when she smiles, displays a fine set of teeth. Her hands are large and calloused, indicating familiarity with tarred rope and sails. She wears a No. 5 man's shoe and is somewhat proud of the distinction.

GONE BACK TO FRANCE.

The Relatives of Count de Castellane Return to Their Homes.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The remainder of the family of De Castellane who have recently visited America left for France to-day on the French liner La Bretagne. They are the father, mother and younger brother of the fortunate Count who carried Miss Anna Gould to his Parisian home. Marquis de Castellane, Marquise de Castellane and Count Jean de Castellane are the respective titles.

Other cabin passengers who have secured passage in the French vessel are: Count de Bouthellie Chavagnie, Countess Divonne, Right Rev. A. Durier, Mrs. A. L. Hort and seven Sisters of charity.

COMRADES TO CELEBRATE.

Chickamauga Battles Will Be Rewritten in Story in September.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The order of the Comrades of the Battle of Chickamauga will hold its annual meeting and memorial service for the dead at the Chickamauga Military Park on September 19 and 20, 1895, the time of the dedication.

The general commander, George D. Dolton, of St. Louis, requests that all soldiers who served the nation should address him for information concerning the coming event and in order to encourage a full attendance on the days of the celebration.

QUESTIONS FOR THE NEW PARTY.

PITTSBURGH, March 9.—The new national party conference, which convenes next week, will have under discussion fourteen propositions, as arranged by the Committee of One Hundred. The abolition of the liquor traffic, the free coinage of silver and the tariff question will likely receive the most attention. Secretary Sawyer says the letters received indicate these three questions, along with the party name, will receive the most attention.

pany for \$294, the value of Rube's guns, pistols, team of oxen and money found on his person when captured and killed. Rube bought a big farm with his plunder, and it will now go to the company.

SCALPERS WON THEIR SUIT. An Old Case Settled by the Courts in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Judge Adams to-day decided the case of Mulford and Mackenzie, the ticket-brokers, against the Chicago and Alton Railroad, finding the issue for the plaintiffs and fixing their damages at \$10,540.

Mulford and Mackenzie were the firm of brokers who, in 1880, had an office in this city and also in St. Louis. In that year they bought of the Alton road \$50,000 worth of tickets at 50 cents on the dollar, the tickets being good over the Alton road between Kansas City and Bloomington, thence east over the Lake Erie and Western. Shortly after the purchase of the tickets a passenger-rate war set in, and for two years the tickets were unsalable. In June, 1882, after the brokers had disposed of about half the tickets, the Lake Erie and Western, which had gone into the hands of a receiver, reported that the agreement between itself and the Alton by which the tickets had been made good over that line east of Bloomington was dissolved, and the tickets became worthless. Judge Adams held, in effect, that the tickets were contracts made by the Alton.

SILVER IN THE SOUTH.

Congressman Bryan Instructs the People of Nashville on Bimetallism.

NASHVILLE, March 9.—EX-Congressman W. J. Bryan of Nebraska spoke to a large and enthusiastic audience to-night on bimetallism and was constantly applauded. The position taken was that bimetallism is a necessity and that the United States is powerful enough and large enough to resume the free and unlimited coinage of silver regardless of the action of other nations and that in any event no change could make affairs worse than they are now. The policy of the administration and Mr. Carlisle in reference to bond issues was severely criticized.

The speech was a strong presentation of the case of those favoring bimetallism.

WAR AMONG MINERS LIKELY

THE NEW CAMP OF ALHAMBRA, COLORADO, MAY HAVE BLOOD-SHED OVER CLAIMS.

PROSPECTORS ARE ARMED TO RETAIN POSSESSION OF TOWN-SITE LANDS.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., March 9.—Serious trouble is threatened in the new mining camp of Alhambra over disputed claims. On January 30 the Alhambra Town and Land Company went into a new mining center and located in the neighborhood of forty claims, doing but little work on them and not placing them on record.

The recent excitement in the camp has brought a deluge of miners and prospectors to the district, and they have been working the locations claimed by the Alhambra Company. The company has made a strong protest against the operation of what they claimed as their property, but the miners will not cease work. A number of cowboys and prospectors have organized and secured guns and ammunition, with the intention of defending their claims.

SWINDLER OF WOMEN CAUGHT.

On a Plea of Wanting a Housekeeper He Secured Trunks.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—Detective Gault returned to-day from York, Pa., where he arrested James Clark, alias James Lewis, alias J. Templeton, charged with swindling Mrs. Sadie Fields of this city out of two trunks and contents, valued in all at \$300.

Clark came to this city some weeks ago, and advertised in the papers for a housekeeper to take charge of his home in Los Angeles at \$30 per month. He received about 250 replies, and among them was Mrs. Field, who was engaged by Clark.

She sold her household goods and with \$300 secured, bought clothing, which she packed in two trunks. On Wednesday last, the day before she was to start for the West, Clark secured the trunks, under the pretense that he was to ship them West. He disappeared and detectives were put on his track.

One trunk was recovered in this city and the others in Clark's possession to-day. He indignantly denied the charge, until proof was produced. He is an elderly man with a rather clerical appearance. Letters in his pockets show that he has advertised in the papers of other cities.

ROSEBERY VERY SICK.

Rumors That He Intends to Resign Officially.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A special to the World from London says: The London newspapers now refer for the first time to Lord Rosebery's condition as serious, and say that he desires to resign.

The Morning Post says: Lord Rosebery has been much more seriously ill than the public imagines. Influenza is bad enough, but when insomnia is added it is difficult for the patient to regain his strength. The protracted illness of the Premier has given rise to rumors that his lordship intends to resign, which, of course, would mean a break-up of the Government and Parliament.

The Chronicle says: His (Rosebery's) terrible insomnia continues, and his recovery is tedious.

The Star observes that the lobby in Parliament was the scene of intense excitement for some little time when the rumor got about that Lord Rosebery intended to resign the premiership on account of illness. Little groups quickly gathered here and there discussing the possible results of such a step. An official contradiction was soon forthcoming.

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THE MAIL REACHED CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The first direct mail pouch from the ill-fated steamer Elbe reached Chicago last night. The pouch was one of a number which had been washed ashore after the wreck. It contained books, newspapers and some 500 letters addressed to Chicagoans and persons living in the West. The books showed the effects of the salt water. Some of the addresses were illegible.

A. H. CARPENTER DEAD.

INFLUENZA IN BERLIN.

The Duchess of Sagan a Victim of the Disease.

MANY PEOPLE STRICKEN.

The Epidemic Seriously Interferes With the Business of the Law Courts.

OPPOSING GRAIN MONOPOLY.

Emperor William Strongly Resents the Attitude of Agrarians in the Matter.

BERLIN, March 9.—The Duchess of Sagan, mother of the wife of the German Ambassador at Washington, died of influenza to-day. The disease is still epidemic here. The Duke of Sagan is only just recovering from an attack of the same disease. Emperor William's eldest sister, the Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, is improving. Two Berlin judges, Willer and Hoffmann, have died from the effects of influenza. The epidemic is seriously interfering with the business of the law courts, and in several public schools, owing to the sickness of so many teachers and pupils, whole classes have been suspended. In the whole of Germany last week Nuremberg had the doubtful honor of leading the influenza statistics with the biggest sick list, with Hamburg next with 1485. The family of United States Ambassador Runyon have all recovered from attacks of influenza, and on Thursday night a ball was given at the Ambassador's house.

OPPOSES GRAIN MONOPOLY.

Emperor William Expresses Himself Strongly on Von Kanitz's Bill.

BERLIN, March 9.—The public is looking forward to the convening of the State Council on Tuesday with a great deal of interest. Emperor William will deliver a comprehensive address, defining the scope of the deliberations and the propositions to be submitted to the council. The question of the restriction or prohibition of the entry of American cattle or meat into Germany will be one of the subjects which will be fully discussed. The Emperor personally has obtained exhaustive information from the Minister of Husbandry, Von Hammerstein, during an audience last Monday, which lasted two hours. His Majesty took this occasion to familiarize himself with the leading topics to be discussed by the State Council, and he will share the labors of that body as far as circumstances will permit, attending many of the sessions if possible.

Von Kanitz's grain-monopoly bill, according to the promise which the Federation of Husbandry made to the Emperor, will not be introduced in the Reichstag until after it has been considered by the State Council in all its bearings. Emperor William is irritated at the attitude of the Agrarians respecting the credits asked for on behalf of the Navy Department in the Reichstag, and it is reported his Majesty has expressed his indignation rather freely respecting Von Kanitz's bill. It is stated that on the occasion of the recent banquet of the Brandenburg Diet the Emperor, while privately conversing with Baron Manteuffel, strongly expressed his disapproval of the proposed grain monopoly. According to the version of the story the Emperor said:

"You cannot expect me to engage in usury with bread."

"Another account has it that the Emperor remarked:

"I cannot help in making poor people's bread dear."

An expression used with reference to the navy debate by the Agrarian leader, Von Ploetz, "Ohne Kanitz keine kaehne" (without Kanitz no ships), came to the ears of the Emperor and was much resented by him.

BISMARCK'S WANING HEALTH.

The Prince Says He Is Not Equal to a Public Birthday Festival.

BERLIN, March 9.—Prince Christian of Hohenlohe-Oehringhausen was the guest of Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe on Sunday and Monday last. The latter spoke of his waning strength and Dr. Schweigger's positive prohibition not to excite himself and receive large crowds. In addition Prince Bismarck expressed grave doubts as to whether he would be equal to the task of celebrating his eightieth birthday, as the people wish him to do, publicly and with all kinds of demonstration. The Emperor has informed Professor von Sybil, the historian, he will personally participate in the celebration.

A newspaper of Leipzig recently asked a number of literary and political men for an expression of opinion upon the idea of making Prince Bismarck an honorary citizen of the German empire by an act of Parliament, and almost all approved of the plan. Dr. Schaefer, a member of the Center party, was rather pointed in his answer. He said: "I beg to say that in memory of the Kulturkampf and the oppression of the German Catholics at that time, your questions are of no interest in any way."

GUELPH PARTY'S HOPES.

They Look for a Restoration of Their Former Prestige.

BERLIN, March 9.—The long and friendly conversation which the Emperor had with the Duke of Cumberland while his Majesty was in Vienna upon the occasion of the funeral of Grand Duke Albert has revived the hopes of the Guelph party in Germany. In the court circles the opinion prevails that Prince George, the eldest son of the Duke of Cumberland, will be the reigning Duke of Brunswick upon attaining his majority in October, 1898. The Prince Regent Albert, being very wealthy, is not enamored of his office. He harbors no intention of founding a dynasty for Brunswick. He is, besides, an ultra-legitimist and never approved of the despotism of the Guelphs. The Prince Regent regards the regency as a provisional arrangement and absents himself from Brunswick as frequently as he decently can.

Kokan and Yen Kow Taken.

YOKOHAMA, March 9.—The Japanese have occupied Kokan and Yen Kow, port of New Chang, without opposition. The coast forts about New Chang are still holding out. The first and second Japanese armies effected a junction at

Yien Kow. The Chinese army, commanded by General Sung, has retired to Thien Chung Lai.

It is officially announced that the safety of the foreigners at Yien Kow has been guaranteed by the Japanese, who are inquiring into the personal injuries sustained. The foreign settlement is guarded by Japanese troops, the British and American warships Firebrand and Petrel, respectively, leaving their protection in charge of the Japanese.

SACHER-MASOCH DEAD.

The Austrian-Poland Novelist Who Was Decorated by France.

FRANKFURT, March 9.—Leopold von Ritter Sacher-Masoch, the novelist, is dead. He was born at Lemberg, Austrian Poland, January 27, 1836.

He published in 1850 his historical account of the insurrection in Ghent, under Charles V. His series of novels, entitled "Cain's Inheritance," was translated into most of the European languages. After that he wrote a number of interesting works. Sacher-Masoch was a special favorite with the French. The French Republic in 1883 conferred upon him the cross of the Legion of Honor.

San Domingo and France Settled.

PARIS, March 9.—The terms of the settlement of the difficulty between San Domingo and France provide for the payment of 1,000,000 francs for the illegal detention of Captain Boimere and 20,000 francs for the murder of Caville, a French naval officer. Naval honors will be paid to the murdered man by the French and Italian Ministers. The remaining question in dispute, which is of minor importance, will be settled through the French Minister, who is acting as arbitrator.

Reported Resignations Confirmed.

PARIS, March 9.—The members of the Venezuelan Legation confirm the report that the French and Belgian Ministers at Caracas have handed in their passports. It is claimed the matter is the result of a personal misunderstanding with the Ministers affected, and the action of President Crespo in giving the passports is not directed against the Governments represented by the Ministers.

Shoe Operatives on Strike.

LONDON, March 9.—In consequence of the National Federation of Bootmakers notifying the operatives to stop work on March 16, owing to a complicated dispute concerning the use of machinery, the Shoe Operatives' Union has called out all the operatives not obliged to give a week's notice. Ten thousand quit to-day.

CUMMINS' RECORD.

The Young Train-Robber Tells Something of His Career.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Superintendent Grover B. Simpson of the Wells Fargo Express Company arrived here to-day from Southwest City, Mo., where he has been superintending the hunt for the robber companion of Jim Cummins, the desperado, who held up the San Francisco train near Aurora, Mo., February 22. Agents of the railroad and express company are trailing the man and Mr. Simpson expresses the conviction that he will be captured.

Cummins gave a brief history of himself. He said his real name was Joshua Craft, was born at Briar, Tex., and would be 21 years old next June. He led the life of a cowboy in Texas.

Last July, when he made the acquaintance of a man named Wilson at Paris, Texas, they went to Claremore, I. T., where they worked for a time and then went into the train-robbing business.

Their first attempt was on the San Francisco, November 12, 1884, in which they secured \$250 and thirty watches. Their next holdup was a Rock Island train in the Indian Territory on November 23, 1894, receiving very little booty.

On the 31st of December last they held up a train on the Queen and Crescent Railroad near Livingston, Ala., securing only \$18. They then held up a train on the Cotton Belt road near McNeil, Ark., January 24.

From McNeil they made their way across the State of Missouri, and on February 22 held up train No. 1 on the San Francisco road, near Aurora, Mo., and secured \$38 and a watch. The robbers were on their way to Texas when they were run onto by the officers and the young one captured.

Gowns on Exhibition.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The exhibition of gowns of every fashion and date, ancient and modern, opened to-night at Madison-square Garden and will be continued until the 16th.

The idea emanated from some of the ladies of the Young Women's Christian Association and St. James Mission. The first exhibition was held a year ago and was a success. The garden to-night was well filled and interest in the exhibition was keen.

Of Interest to the Coast.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The Navy Department has ordered an inquiry concerning the accident to the Bennington on her recent trip to Acapulco.

Judge Maguire and his wife left for San Francisco to-day via the Canadian Pacific. Representative Caminetti and wife leave Monday night.

Pensions granted: California: Original—William B. Hastings, Columbia, Colunone; Luigi Ferreri, San Francisco; William Snow Fort Bragg, Mendocino; John Doyle, San Francisco. Increased—John F. Kopp, Veterans' Home, Napa; Charles von McVeeff, San Francisco. Reissued and increased—Thomas Mullen, San Jose, Santa Clara. Mexican War soldiers—Edward Williams, Oakland, Alameda County.

No Duty on Cocktails.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Solicitor Reine of the Treasury Department, in an opinion rendered to-day, holds that a cocktail made of American whiskey, bitters, absinthe, etc., is a manufactured article within the meaning of section 9 of the tariff act of 1894, and therefore entitled to be manufactured in a bonded warehouse for export without the payment of duty.

An Artist-Burglar Captured.

PITTSBURGH, March 9.—After dodging the officers for years John A. Heits, a newspaper artist, was arrested to-day and will be taken back to Kentucky to serve four years and a half in the Frankfort prison, from which he escaped in 1890. There was a reward of \$300 on his head. He is known in Louisville as the "Dude Burglar," and worked as a tailor, reporter and artist.

Pugilists in Jail.

POTACOTTE, Idaho, March 9.—Deputy Sheriff Caldwell last night arrested Pugilists Thomas Brown, colored, and Joseph McCall, Referee McLone, Robert Maxfield, colored, and Ted Joseph during the progress of a prizefight to a finish for a \$25 purse. One round had been fought and Brown had been knocked under the ropes. The five men were jailed.

Better Times in Kansas.

TOPEKA, KANS., March 9.—That better times prevail in Western cities is evidenced by the fact that twelve counties have notified Governor Morrill that they are in need of no further outside aid. The Legislature had appropriated \$100,000 to distribute among the destitute in these and other Western counties.

WILDE ON THE STAND.

His Case Against Lord Queensberry Heard in Style.

COURTROOM CROWDED.

Objection Is Made to His Haughtiness and Language.

MYSTERIOUS LETTER OFFERED.

It Was Struck Out to Shield Some One and the Marquis Held for Trial.

LONDON, March 9.—The Marquis of Queensberry was to-day at the Marlborough-street Police Court formally committed for trial by Mr. Newton, the sitting magistrate, on the charge of having libeled Oscar Wilde in leaving at the Marlborough Club on February 28 a card upon which was written a disgraceful epithet. The Marquis declared in court that he wrote the card simply to bring matters to a head and to save his son, and that he abided by what he wrote.

Edward H. Carson, Q. C., M. P., formerly Solicitor-General for Ireland, defended the Marquis of Queensberry. The court was crowded with well-known people.

Oscar Wilde, who wore a long dark blue overcoat, drove to the Police Court in great style in a carriage with a footman and a coachman. Accompanying Mr. Wilde was Lord Alfred Douglas, son of the Marquis of Queensberry, but he was not allowed to remain in court during the examination of Mr. Wilde.

Mr. Wilde was finally placed on the stand and began his evidence with an air of languid loftiness. When he was asked if he was Oscar Wilde, the author and dramatist, the witness replied, "I think I am well known." This remark made Mr. Newton interpose sharply, saying, "Answer the question, please." Thereupon the plaintiff replied, "Yes." The reproof of the magistrate caused Mr. Wilde to assume a less important air.

Replying to questions put to him by his own counsel, plaintiff said that he first became acquainted with the Marquis of Queensberry in 1893. He remembered lunching with Lord Alfred Douglas (who is the Marquis' second son, and who was born in 1870), in the Cafe Royal during the month of October, 1892, when the defendant entered the room, and by invitation of his son sat down at the same table. Continuing, Mr. Wilde said he did not see the Marquis of Queensberry again until 1893, when he and Lord Alfred Douglas were lunching in the same cafe. The defendant upon that occasion shook hands with both his son and Mr. Wilde, and the witness invited the Marquis to join them.

At this stage of the proceedings counsel for Mr. Wilde handed him a letter, and the witness was asked if such a document had been placed in his hands by Lord Alfred Douglas shortly afterward.

The magistrate here remarked that he thought this document should be placed in evidence.

Mr. Carson, counsel for the Marquis, interposed, saying that he did not object to the letter being put in evidence. On the contrary, he preferred that it should be brought before the court, as he wished to show the Marquis was acting in the interest of his son. Mr. Newton said that he could not then enter into the question.

Mr. Carson objected to this, and asked that the document be put in evidence in order that the matter might be investigated in the fullest manner possible.

Counsel for Mr. Wilde said that it was not intended that the letter should be read in court, as the names of exalted persons were mentioned, and he did not think it right that their names should transpire. Counsel also explained that the mysterious letter was introduced with the view of charging the Marquis of Queensberry with additional libel, but as Mr. Newton insisted that in that case the letter should be read in court, counsel for the plaintiff withdrew the letter.

Mr. Wilde then continued his evidence, testifying as to how he was handed the card of the Marquis of Queensberry, upon which was written the abusive words, by a porter at the Albemarle Club.

Mr. Carson then cross-examined the witness in regard to his acquaintance with Lord Alfred Douglas, saying that he wished to show that the object of the Marquis was to end the acquaintanceship of his son with the plaintiff.

The magistrate said he considered this defense to be a plea of justification and did not allow Mr. Carson to proceed.

The Marquis of Queensberry was then asked if he had anything to say, whereupon he arose and declared that he wrote the card "simply to bring matters to a head and save my son." He added, "I abide by what I wrote."

The Marquis was then formally committed for trial, bail being allowed in £1500.

HARRY HAYWARD UNEASY.

Minnesota Legislators Applaud the Verdict in the Senate.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 8.—It was 4 o'clock this morning before Harry Hayward was able to sleep, and at 10 he was still sleeping. He had packed his clothing in a valise while waiting for the jury's verdict.

His only fear was violence from the crowd when acquittal should come. When he reached his cell after hearing the verdict his first remark was: "By—, I'll have to unpack this thing now. If I don't my clothes will get wrinkled."

When he was removed to a cell on the second floor he seemed to realize more fully his situation. A day and a night's watch has been put over him.

ST. PAUL, March 9.—There was an unusual scene in the Minnesota Senate yesterday afternoon. Lieutenant-Governor Day said:

"In this lull of business you will allow me to announce the verdict of the Hayward jury, which has just been reported. Hayward is found guilty."

The verdict was received with a hum of conversation, and in a second the entire body broke forth into applause.

GENERAL HARRISON BETTER.

The Condition Not Considered Dangerous, as He Is Improving.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 9.—The condition of General Harrison has not materially changed to-day. Dr. Henry James said this morning: "General Harrison has been working very hard recently in Richmond. He has taken a bad cold, almost

the grip. He has acute bronchitis, and last Thursday he had pleurisy, what are termed pleurisy pains. He is very weak. He is seriously ill, but I should say not in any danger. Overwork has a good deal to do with his weakness."

At 3 o'clock this afternoon General Harrison's condition was much improved. He sat up part of the day and said there was no cause for anxiety on the part of his friends for his condition.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Mrs. McKee, daughter of ex-President Harrison, left for Indianapolis upon receipt of a telegram advising her of General Harrison's serious illness.

Schooner Seized in Florida.

FERNANDINA, Fla., March 9.—The schooner Jennie H. Parker has been seized here on account of defects in her clearance papers and rumors are afloat that she has contraband goods on board for Cuban revolutionists. Her papers have been returned and new ones will have to be taken out before the vessel can put to sea.

Women in Ohio Politics.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—Specials report that primary elections for members of Boards of Education were held in numerous cities in all parts of Ohio and that the women were out in force. In nearly every case where there was competition between a woman and a man the woman won.

Matches Arranged.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The match between Choyinski and Creedon has been arranged for March 21 and that between Ryan and Tracey for March 20.

The Treasury's Condition.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$183,468,533; gold reserve, \$89,723,015.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS IN BRIEF.

Samuel P. Hill, the man who killed Robert Pease in Sydney, N. Y., in 1886, is dead.

Frederick Douglass's memorial services were held in Cincinnati by the colored residents.

Boston's Merchants' Association has subscribed \$250 to the Newfoundland relief fund.

The story of mutiny on the American bark Portland, wrecked near Juni, is pronounced a canard.

Striking miners in Pennsylvania have gained their fight. An increase to 69 cents has been granted.

The hidden treasures of Peter Humphrey, who was known as a miser, were unearthed at St. Joseph, Mich.

The golden jubilee of Very Rev. Carmody, Vicar-General of Nova Scotia, was celebrated by mass and presents.

The firm of G. A. Budd & Co. has failed in Erie, Ohio, with \$750,000 liabilities and half that amount in assets.

The exporting of the books of D. R. Markham, defaulting County Clerk of Clinton, Iowa, shows a shortage of \$10,000.

Frank Wenter, president of the board of directors of the Chicago drainage canal, has been nominated for Mayor of Chicago.

A locomotive boiler exploded at Corcoran station, near Harrisburg, Pa., killing H. Pledry, the fireman, and wounding the engineer, named Funk.

Plans for reorganization of the Cattle-Feeding Company have been made public. Bonds are to be issued to retire the \$1,000,000 of bonds now outstanding.

Colonel Cull of the Ohio National Guard is upheld by the commission which investigated the shooting of citizens while defending a negro prisoner from being lynched.

The official information has been received in Washington regarding the rumor of contempt; request for recall of United States Consul-General Williams at Havana by the Spanish Government.

The Lost Ice Ax.

The valley above San Damiano is beautiful with a rare loveliness. Debris from the hillsides once filled the floor across and made a wide flat area. Through the deep bed of conglomerate thus formed the river has again cut a gorge, within which it gracefully winds. In long green or wooded slopes the mountains spread down on either side to the fertile valley floor. Villages are planted on the edge of the lower ravine, the sides of which are precipitous with birch trees growing on their ledges, and the waterfalls leaping down over them. The floor of the ravine again is flat, with grass lawns of wonderful verdure, contained by the loops of the clear and hurrying waters.

As we drove along, gazing at the series of beautiful pictures thus revealed to us, we turned a corner, and a long tendril of wild rose in full blossom reached out from the rocks on our right and arched the picture in.

My companion and I were that an ice ax, my companion for eighteen summers, leaped out of the carriage, and I did not miss it till we reached the trysting place, where our men awaited us. Aymond went back a mile or so to look for it. He met some peasants and asked them if they had seen such a thing in the way. "Yes," they answered, "lying in the middle of the road."

"Why did you not pick it up, then?" "Oh, why should we? It was not ours. And we were not to take it."

The same. "We saw it and left it; it was not ours." It lay where it fell till Aymond found it and brought it safely back.—The Contemporary Review.

A new railroad uniting the Atlantic and Pacific is nearly completed. It crosses the Andes, and brings Buenos Ayres within forty hours' travel of Valparaiso.

PROGRESS.

People who get the greatest degree of comfort and real enjoyment out of life, are those who make the most of their opportunities. Quick judgment, lead soundly to adopt and make use of those refined and improved products of modern invention, which best serve the needs of their physical being. Acquire the habits of the most intelligent and progressive people are found to employ the most refined and perfect laxative.

To regulate and tone the stomach, liver, and bowels, when in need of such an agent—hence the great popularity of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. These are made from the purest, most refined and healthful ingredients, and are contained in each vial, which is sold at the same price as the cheaper made and more ordinary pills found in the market.

You see the demand for them is increased to such an extent that the peasants can sell all they make. The steamship officers sell them here at a profit of about a cent on each package, which amounts to a considerable sum when a large number are sold.

A peculiar phase of the matter is that not a cent of duty is asked for or paid on them. They were formerly received in such quantities that no attention was paid to them, and the steamship officers are still able to get them in free, because toothpicks are the last things customs officers are looking for. And as toothpicks are readily excellent, they are strong and flexible, and instead of breaking, tear, so that there is no danger of the end suddenly breaking off and remaining in the tooth, a characteristic of the old brittle toothpicks. It is a wonder to me that some one doesn't make a business of importing them. I believe that steamship officers have a monopoly of the business up to date, and I am sure that there would be money in it for somebody if he snatched the business out of their hands."—New York Sun.

EMBRACED IN PEACE.

Brazil and Argentine Bury All Their Differences.

A JOINT MASS-MEETING.

Minister Thompson Declined to Take Part in the Joyful Exercises.

HIS POSITION PREVENTED HIM.

Telegram of Congratulation Forwarded to Baron de Rio Branco at Washington.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 16.—The following is an account of the mass-meeting held here on Wednesday, February 12, to celebrate the decision of President Cleveland in favor of Brazil and against the Argentine Republic in the question of the claim to jurisdiction over the territory of Missions: The committee, consisting of Colonel Zersallo Correa, Dr. Agostinho Dos Reis, Dr. Antonio Azeredo, Dr. Elidinho de Mesquita and Senor de Vasconcellos, sent written invitations to the United States Minister, Thomas L. Thompson, and the Argentine Minister to be present.

Mr. Thompson, during the afternoon of February 11, called at the Foreign Office and explained that as he represented the President of the United States in the affair of arbitration he could not be present.

At 1 p. m. the square of St. Francis de Paulo, just at the head of Onvidor, was solidly full of people, and Senor Marinho was selected as presiding officer of the meeting. Colonel Correa, an ex-Minister, under Marshal Floriano Peixoto, was the principal spokesman.

The following telegram sent to Baron de Rio Branco, Washington, was read by Dr. Dos Reis:

Rio Branco, Washington: The people of Brazil, in a vast meeting of acclaim, amidst palms and your name send you enthusiastic greetings on account of the honorable decision of the question of the Missions. The Brazilian Republic and the Argentine confederation commemorating the victory of peace and of right by means of arbitration, establish the patriotic sentiment of the real aggressors of American nations. The undersigned, in the name of the people who met and expressed the unanimous sentiment of the whole nation, salute you with the utmost enthusiasm, for the commission of which you are the worthy chief merits the heartfelt praise of the fatherland and of Republican America.

The message was signed by the committee having the meeting in charge. Minister Rio Branco sent a reply.

After several minutes given to vivas the procession formed and moved on to the presidential palace. Colonel Correa made his address.

In reply to the speech the Argentine Minister, Dr. Garcia Meron, made a few complimentary remarks in Spanish.

In his turn the President of the republic, Dr. Prudente Moraes, said in Portuguese:

Minister of the Argentine Republic and fellow-citizens. The enthusiasm that bursts spontaneously from your bosoms is just, noble and patriotic. People are accustomed to crown and glorify their heroes and generals on returning conquerors from the field of battle, where they decide questions between nations. The hero whom you glorify to-day is more worthy than any great general, because representing the Brazilian nation in a dispute of ages he has caused to triumph your right without leaving the field of battle strewn with dead.

Nations maneuver with such skill and with great wisdom, and by our hero, in this well fought battle, we have constituted the invincible and eternal principles of right. The general who conducted the bloodless battle has, therefore, a right to the homage of Brazilians and of Argentines, who are enabled to leave off struggling and embrace one another. Your enthusiasm, I repeat, is just.

Let us profit by that lesson and show ourselves worthy of the majesty of the nature of the fatherland. Let there be no obstacle to the realization of our quest; let us forget our individualities and look only to the holy image of our land.

It only remains, fellow-citizens, after this brilliant and honorable termination to the question which agitated the souls of two brother nations for so long a time, to draw still tighter the bonds of friendship, become fruitful, and bind them together as their representatives of this solemn moment.

Saying this the President threw his arms around the Minister of the Argentine Republic in a warm embrace.

President Moraes sent a telegram to the President of the Argentine Republic congratulating him on the peaceful settlement of the trouble.

ORANGE-WOOD TOOTHPICKS.

They Are Made by Peasants in Spain and Portugal.

"I wonder how many of the men who come in here and use the orange-wood toothpicks," said a man in an uptown hotel, "know where they come from and how they are made? They are made by the cleverest whittlers in the world, and every one of them is of hand manufacture. The peasants in Spain and Portugal make them, and they first found their way into this country through the medium of steamship officers. It is a fact that hotels in all parts of this country are using these orange-wood silvers now in preference to either quills or the old-fashioned toothpicks, and the demand for them here has been a perfect godsend to the peasants who make them on the other side.

"A year or so ago I was in Spain, and saw the peasants making them. They could turn one out with three slashes of the knife, and it was their custom to do them up in packages of twenty and sell them to tourists and steamship officers for the equivalent of 1 cent of our money. At that time the peasants made them in their leisure moments, but now I am told many peasants make their living manufacturing toothpicks. You see the demand for them has increased to such an extent that the peasants can sell all they make. The steamship officers sell them here at a profit of about a cent on each package, which amounts to a considerable sum when a large number are sold.

"A peculiar phase of the matter is that not a cent of duty is asked for or paid on them. They were formerly received in such quantities that no attention was paid to them, and the steamship officers are still able to get them in free, because toothpicks are the last things customs officers are looking for. And as toothpicks are readily excellent, they are strong and flexible, and instead of breaking, tear, so that there is no danger of the end suddenly breaking off and remaining in the tooth, a characteristic of the old brittle toothpicks. It is a wonder to me that some one doesn't make a business of importing them. I believe that steamship officers have a monopoly of the business up to date, and I am sure that there would be money in it for somebody if he snatched the business out of their hands."—New York Sun.

NEW TO-DAY-CLOTHING.

THAT TEN DOLLAR SALE CONTINUED FOR ONE WEEK AT RAPH-AEL'S (INC.) 9-11-13-15 KEARNY STREET.

LEFT IN THE DARK.

Lights Turned Out at the London Chess Tournament.

THE GAME WAS A DRAW.

Simultaneous Plays Were Made on Tables Arranged for the Spectators.

THE TEAMS WELL MATCHED.

Three Rousing Cheers Were Given for the Manhattan Chess Club of New York.

LONDON, March 9.—A large number of chess amateurs assembled to-day in the Victoria Hall, on the second floor of the Criterion Restaurant, which was tastefully decorated with white and gold. It was the same hall in which the famous international tournament in 1883 was played. At 3:25 p. m. Lasker, the referee, drew for the move, and after the names of the players were exchanged it was the opinion of all that the teams were well matched. The players sat down at separate tables, being roped off from the public, but along the middle of the hall a table with ten chessboards was placed so as to give the spectators a chance to see the progress of the games. On these boards the moves were made simultaneously with those on the boards of the players. Here was where the spectators congregated, and the moves were followed with the greatest interest and eagerness. The cable instruments were placed opposite the players at the end of the hall.

The general opinion prevailed here that the play on both sides was very cautious on all boards. Much disappointment, however, was evinced as time passed, for it was seen that the game could not possibly be fought out. Secretary Byrne said all were very well satisfied with the cabling arrangements, but they can now see that more time should have been given. The experiment, however, was a good one and they were certainly right in having an immense influence for the promotion of other international matches.

Lasker had this to say: "The circumstances considered the experiment was highly satisfactory. Playing was very good on both sides and the result shows how little difference there really is between the two teams. It was really a great encounter and attracted world-wide interest. The British chess club had gathered a very strong team."

It was a rather dramatic scene when the play was stopped. Sir George Newnes had cabled to New York, at Lasker's suggestion, to call the match a draw, and he sat down beside the operator awaiting an answer. Time passed and no reply. At 11:30 the manager of the hall asked all to leave. The officers of the British club requested to be allowed to stay until the answer to their query arrived. The manager, however, replied that he must close the premises, and that the electric lights would be switched off at midnight. Newnes and the others showed the greatest anxiety and uneasiness as the hour approached. Lasker declared he would have to leave in order to catch a train but he was persuaded to stop a few minutes longer. Again the manager of the hall appealed to the people to depart, and then, as the hour struck, the lights went out, leaving the room in darkness except for a few gaslights under the ceiling. As they were leaving the room the instrument clicked. Newnes and the others halted and the operator shouted:

"Draw accepted."

"Tell them," cried Newnes, "we are giving three cheers for the Manhattan Chess Club," and, lifting his hat, he shouted "Hurrah!" and the company warmly responded.

As Newnes left the Criterion one of the company asked him whether he was satisfied, and he answered: "Yes; entirely so. It has been great."

THE NEW YORK END.

Hundreds of Chess Players Watched the Game at Manhattan.

New York, March 9.—The cable chess match between the Manhattan Chess Club of this city and the British Chess Club resulted in a draw. When the play ceased at 6:30 o'clock one game was finished, its result being a draw, and the other games were left in such a doubtful state when play was stopped that a decision was considered impossible.

When Lasker was asked at London to adjudicate upon these games he proposed that the match be called a draw, as the adjudicating of the remaining games could not be satisfactory to either club. The proposition was accepted and the match declared drawn.

Hundreds of chess-players from all parts of the country were at the Manhattan Club throughout the day. The arrangements were excellently carried out, and the whole event went off in the best possible and agreeable manner.

The only game which was finished was that between D. G. Baird and Mills. This resulted in a draw.

Lipschutz had an advantage at one time, but Owen managed to equalize things later on.

Showalter, on the other hand, had a decided advantage when the game was stopped and it looked as though he should have won had the contest been continued to the end.

Hodges could not make any headway against Look, the game being even all the way through.

Hanhan and Lord only played a few moves, as a mistake was made in calling this game, and a good deal of time was lost in rectifying it.

Ryan succeeded in getting a strong attack on Guesta, and with clever play he ought to have won had the game been finished.

The game between Isaacson and Mortimer was prettily played, each having an attack ready when play ceased.

J. W. Baird and Trenchard were well matched and the game was even throughout.

Happel gave up the exchange in his game with Simmonson, and having a decided advantage in position the former might have won.

Devissier had the best of a game against Hunter, and was looked upon as a sure winner before the time was called.

THE BRITANNIA VICTORIES.

Prince of Wales' Yacht Wins the Monte Carlo Prize.

MONTÉ CARLO, March 9.—The Prince of Wales' yacht Britannia won the Grande

Prix de Monte Carlo over the course from Cannes to Monaco Point, thirty-one miles, defeating the Corsair, Valkyrie I and Oetia. The Ailsa did not race as the jaws of her gaff broke just before the start. The prize was 10,000 francs.

BIDDING FOR FIGHTERS.

An Oklahoma Town Offers \$35,000 to Corbett and Fitzsimmons.

KANSAS CITY, March 9.—G. Wilhelm, president of the Kremlin (Oklahoma) Sporting Club, writes to a local paper that he is authorized by the Kremlin Sporting Club and citizens of that town to offer a purse of \$35,000 for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. This is a raise of \$10,000 over the Perry bid.

Baseball Players Go South.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—Manager Bancroft, with eleven of the Cincinnati League Club, has left for Mobile for a short season of play in the South.

Birth of a Blooded Woodland Colt.

WOODLAND, Cal., March 9.—A full brother to Diggs, the crack two-year-old of last year, was born on the Diggs farm, near here, last Thursday. The youngster is marked just like Diggs and is said to be a better-looking colt than Diggs was at that age.

New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—The track was lumpy to-day. Summaries:

Six furlongs, Brevity won, Stark second, Bonnie B. third, Time, 1:19 1/2.

One mile, Nell Flaherty won, King Craft second, Gold Dust third, Time, 1:04 1/2.

Seven furlongs, Robert Latta won, Xion second, Climes third, Time, 1:22 1/2.

Six furlongs, Betsy won, Marshall second, Hi Henry third, Time, 1:17 1/2.

One mile, Ed Brown won, Alibi second, Mezzanot third, Time, 1:19.

St. Louis Races.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Following are the results at Madison to-day:

Five-eighths of a mile, Langdale won, Monty Bell second, Sly Ellen third, Time, 1:06 1/2.

Nine-sixteenths of a mile, Courtney won, Paddy Flynn second, Harry Warren third, Time, .58.

Eleven-sixteenths of a mile, Manola won, Katie Mac second, Chance third, Time, 1:13.

Six furlongs, Tom Tough won, Tip second, Impator third, Time, 1:20.

One mile, Postville won, Irish Mike second, Pat Woodcock third, Time, 1:49.

BODIES FROM THE WRECK.

SEARCHERS OF THE LONGFELLOW FOUND THE REMAINS OF THE CLERK.

RIVER PIKES ARE RIFLING THE CARGO OF THE SUNKEN STEAMER.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—This has been a day a suspense among the relatives and friends of the victims of the Longfellow wreck. Searching parties have combed the river looking for traces of the missing. The officers of the packet company were rewarded for their zeal in finding the body of the veteran clerk of the Longfellow, Captain J. L. Carter, in the wreck that had been caught and tied to the shore near Riverside. The aged clerk was pinned to the boiler by a portion of the cabin deck which had fallen on him. His body was not mutilated.

When the river falls, as it will do doubtless by Monday, a more extended search can be made in that part of the wreck, where it is supposed the bodies of Mr. Aldridge and of the bartender, Chauvet, may be found.

The wreckage of the Longfellow is scattered for a distance of twenty-five miles, and everywhere the skulls of wreckers are busy towing cases to the shore where they are immediately rifled. Pirate skiffs are hovering around the hull waiting for pieces of freight to be detached. The company's men are doing everything possible to save the cargo.

There have been no developments to-day to indicate that the death list will be enlarged.

Although the death list of the disaster was stated at twelve there is only a certainty of six, namely: Clerk, J. L. Carter; passengers, David Aldridge, Rome, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Auld, Dayton, Ohio; bartender, August Chase; porter, James Miller. Two given in the list of twelve were Dr. Mary Anderson and her partner, Miss Harrington of Jamestown, N. Y., expect to resume their journey to New Orleans on the Buckeye State to-night.

SWINDLERS ARRESTED.

They Advertised for Laborers to Come to California Mines.

PITTSBURGH, March 9.—W. A. Snider and Harry Stone of this city were arrested at Bradlock to-day for running a swindling game. They advertised in daily papers in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and other cities under the name of L. Carson Villard, asking for laborers to go to California to work in the gold mines, where they said they would be paid good wages. Applicants were requested to send twenty cents in silver or stamps to box 322, Bradlock.

The postmaster became suspicious at the immense number of letters that were coming for "Mr. Villard," and reported to the Constable Lutz, who made the arrests to-day when the men came to take their letters away with a gripsack. The case has been turned over to the postoffice authorities.

MRS. DR. RYER TO MARRY.

She Will Wed Congressman Joy of Missouri This Fall.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—The engagement was announced to-day of Congressman Charles F. Joy of the Eleventh Missouri District to Mrs. Elizabeth Ryer, widow of Dr. W. M. Ryer, a wealthy and distinguished physician of San Francisco, who died two years ago. Mrs. Ryer was formerly Miss Elizabeth Ida Grant of Boston. The wedding will occur in the fall shortly before the time when Mr. Joy will take his seat in Congress.

Northeast Storm Spoils Hunting.

CAPE HATTERAS, N. C., March 9.—A northwest storm began early this morning and prevented any of Captain Donnell's guests aboard the lighthouse tender Violet leaving her to go ashore on the cape or the "blinds" on the reef in Pamlico Sound, where ducks are plentiful.

Tourists for Arizona.

DENVER, March 9.—About one hundred prominent citizens left Phoenix, Ariz., to-night on a special train on the Santa Fe road to attend the Ancient Order of United Workmen's Grand Lodge meeting and the celebration of the opening of the new road.

New Receiver Appointed.

DENVER, Colo., March 9.—Judge Palmer to-day appointed F. G. Patterson receiver of the Colorado Security Company on application of H. C. Wilson, who has brought serious charges of fraud and mismanagement against President Aldrich.

Delaware's Senatorship Deadlock.

DOVER, Del., March 9.—One ballot was taken for United States Senator to-day: Higgins 7, Addicks 5, Massey 3, Wolcott 6, Tunnel 3.

TAYLOR'S SHORTAGE.

South Dakota's State Treasurer's Steal Investigated.

THE REPORT COMPLETE.

His Sureties Compounded a Felony After the Exposure Became Public.

THEY WILL BE PROSECUTED.

Steps Have Been Taken to Recover Some of the Thousands of Dollars Taken.

ST. LOUIS, Iowa, March 9.—The Journal's Pierre (S. Dak.) special says: The legislative committee investigating the Taylor defalcation made its report just before adjournment. Proceedings were in secret, and the report is now made public for the first time.

The committee declared from the evidence before it that it is shown a conspiracy existed between the sureties of Taylor and the defaulter to "hold up" the State and compel a settlement. It says:

We do not find that there was any collusion among the sureties or any other persons with him to defraud the State prior to the time when it became apparent to John T. McChesney, one of the bondsmen, that Taylor would not be able to make his settlement with the State.

But we do find evidence strongly tending to show that in the latter part of December, 1894, and after McChesney discovered that Taylor could not raise money enough to make his settlement, McChesney, together with Taylor, D. K. Tenney and C. C. Wells and C. T. McCoy, acting as agent at Pierre, entered into a scheme to gather up all the funds held by Taylor, amounting to over \$200,000, and the real and personal property owned by Taylor, wherever located, and place it beyond the reach of the State, for the purpose of compelling the State to agree not to prosecute Taylor criminally, or, in other words, to compound a felony on condition that property and money to the amount of \$100,000 should be delivered up and paid over to the State, thus relieving the sureties by paying their liabilities with the funds stolen from the State. The evidence shows they had attempted to carry out the scheme with fraudulent intent to defraud the State.

Tenny and Wells are the Chicago lawyers of Taylor and McChesney. The committee finds that the total amount stolen by Taylor was \$344,070.10. As to where the money went the evidence shows among other things "that he loaned ex-Governor Mellette moneys amounting to \$29,000 and that he loaned Judge Kellam \$4000 and purchased a negotiable note for \$5000 given by United States Senator Pettigrew, which was repaid to C. T. McCoy, Taylor, agent, on or about the 7th of January, 1895.

"It is further found that during the month of December last he transferred from fifteen banks where he deposited public funds about \$200,000 to himself and for his benefit to New York and Chicago; that he appropriated to his own use prior to December last \$145,500."

The evidence shows no collusion on the part of any State officer with the defaulting Treasurer. There is, however, testimony showing gross negligence, to say the least, on the part of Thomas H. Ruth, ex-Commissioner of School and Public Lands.

The report states that action to recover has been begun in thirty different counties and that services have been had on all the different defendants in the case; that suits have also been instituted against McChesney in New York and William Taylor, father of the defaulter, in Indiana.

MARTIAL LAW IN CUBA.

Passengers From Nassau Report Excitement Running High.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Passengers by the Ward line Santiago, which arrived to-day from Nassau, report that much excitement prevailed at Santiago de Cuba when the steamer was there. A large body of troops patrol the streets. Numerous arrests had been made and strangers were not allowed on the streets after dark. The city was under martial law.

TRAIN-WRECKERS FOILED.

A WOMAN TELEGRAPH OPERATOR'S QUICK WIT PREVENTED A CRIME.

SHE WARNED THE NORTHERN PACIFIC OFFICIALS OF TRAMPS' INTENTIONS.

DULUTH, Minn., March 9.—Some of the passengers who were on the Northern Pacific train from the west this morning were decidedly nervous until they were some distance this side of Kimberly.

Last night about 11 o'clock Miss Reichart, the night operator at Kimberly, twelve miles this side of Aitkin, heard three rough-looking men planning to wreck the passenger train at a bridge near Kimberly. She at once wired the dispatchers at Brainerd, and the men heard the instrument working and jumped at the conclusion that she was warning the railroad people. They rushed for the door of the office and tried to break it in, but were met by the plucky woman, who fired four shots through the door. The men took to their heels.

The railroad officials sent out word for the section men to patrol the track for several miles, and the train was run very cautiously through that part of the country, but no trouble was experienced. Three men were run out of Aitkin yesterday, and it is believed they planned the wreck.

MURDERED THE CHILDREN.

A Texas Mother Poisoned Her Babies In Order to Elope.

PARIS (Tex.), March 9.—A shocking double child murder was committed three miles southwest of Roxton fifteen miles southwest of here. Last night Mrs. Mollie Carruthers, the wife of William Carruthers, a respectable well-to-do farmer, went to her room and gave her three children large quantities of morphine. Physicians were summoned but could do nothing for the two youngest, one 11 and the other 4 years old and at 3 o'clock both were dead. The oldest, a girl of 14 is now out of danger.

An investigation was begun and in a few hours Mrs. Carruthers and Jim Strange were arrested. They were brought here and lodged in jail. After her arrest Mrs. Carruthers admitted she had given the children morphine for the purpose of killing them. She said it was done to get them out of trouble and said she intended to follow. It was learned later, however, that the woman and Strange had planned to destroy the children and then leave the country.

Glori and Fitzsimmons Settle.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—At the close of the performance to-night the legal difficulties that have existed for some time between Captain Glori and Bob Fitzsimmons were financially adjusted. Under the terms of the settlement Glori sold out to Fitzsimmons all interest in the partnership heretofore existing between them and the stake money on the Corbett fight now pending in New York. Glori had obtained a receiver for the show in Baltimore, and the settlement to-night ends this and all other litigation between them.

Smallpox in Massachusetts.

ANDOVER, Mass., March 9.—Considerable excitement was caused here to-day by the announcement that J. Duke Smith, a Yale student who came home Thursday, was mildly afflicted with smallpox. It is stated Smith stayed over night in the room of a friend where a student had been ill. As soon as he discovered it Smith notified the college authorities and was vaccinated. Soon after he was taken ill.

Parkhurst to Clean St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Rev. Dr. Parkhurst of New York is coming to St. Louis for the purpose, it is announced, of engaging in the work of Sunday reform in conjunction with Sam Jones and the local clergy. Attorneys have been retained to prosecute all violators of the statutes and ordinances and the plans are complete for an active campaign against sin.

Sickles' Body Sent East.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 9.—The funeral services over the remains of Inventor Frederick E. Sickles, who died suddenly yesterday, were held this afternoon. The body was shipped to New York to-night for burial.

Rubber Mills to Resume Work.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., March 9.—The Alice mill of the United States Rubber Company will start up next Monday in full blast, after a shut-down of two months. It employs 100 hands. The factory at Millville will also resume work March 18.

Bishop Thomas Dead.

SALINA, Kans., March 9.—Bishop Thomas died at 9:25 to-night. During the day he rallied and recognized his friends and strong hopes were entertained that he would recover, but at 8 o'clock he had a relapse, and from that time he grew weaker until life became extinct. The Right Rev. Elisha Smith Thomas,

S.T.D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Kansas, was born March 2, 1834. He graduated from Yale in 1858 and at Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, in 1861. At Yale he was a classmate of Chauncey M. Depew. He was ordained deacon in June, 1861, and priest soon afterward. On the death of Bishop Vail in 1889 he became Bishop of Kansas.

THE INSURANCE MONOPOLY.

Final Session of Western Underwriters Adjourned in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 9.—The Western Union of Insurance Underwriters held its final session to-day and adjourned to meet at Niagara Falls in September next. While nothing of a positive character can be learned it is stated that there had been a bitter fight in every session of the union, a fight which has not yet seen its end.

The trouble grew out of the question of commissions. The mode of procedure prior to March, 1894, was for local agents to make their own terms with the companies they represented as to commissions. Rates were the same, but the commissions varied according to the influence and business capacity of individual agents. About that time the Western Union passed a rule that thereafter commissions should not be paid in excess of 15 per cent.

St. Louis agents have failed to live up to it. Several local agents represent both union and non-union companies, and the Western Union, it is said, is now trying to force local agents either to conform to the rule of practice in regard to the 15-per cent commission or to give up their non-union companies, the real object of the resolution being to force the outside companies into the union.

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K. Matsui, first secretary of the Japanese legation, smilingly skeptical when his attention was called to the advanced state of the negotiations looking toward the Pacific cable.

"Such an idea has been considered for the past five or six years," he said, "but nothing definite has been formulated. I do not believe the statements that wealthy Japanese capitalists are interested at present in the incorporation of such a company. Neither do I believe that Minister Kurino has had any communication with the Secretary of State on the subject."

"Have there been any conferences with officials of this legation upon the matter?" Mr. Matsui smiled again. "None, I assure you," he replied amiably. "All statements published regarding approaching completion of preliminaries in this regard are something new to me, and I cannot believe there is much in them."

RAILROAD COMPENSATION.

Secretary Carlisle Issue an Order Affecting Pacific Roads.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Secretary Carlisle to-day issued an order directing that hereafter all compensation for mail and other services rendered the Government by certain non-aided or leased lines of the Union Pacific shall be paid to the receivers of the respective companies, instead of being applied, as heretofore, to the sinking fund and the bond and interest account of the Union Pacific.

This action is based upon the decisions of the courts, and the showing made that these roads are not now under the authority or control of the Union Pacific, and that the relation of the compensation earned is illegal.

The Secretary's order is substantially as follows:

That all compensation for services rendered by the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the United States at Omaha and Ogden shall be retained and applied as heretofore, by crediting one-half thereof to the sinking fund and one-half to the bond and interest account.

All compensation for services on the Kansas division, between Kansas City and a point 393 15-16 miles westerly therefrom, half of the said compensation shall be retained and applied to the bond and interest account, and the other half thereof shall be paid to the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

All compensation for services rendered by the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the United States on the Kansas City division between the said points, distance 393 15-16 miles west of Kansas City and Denver, shall be paid to the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Compensation for services rendered by the following named roads to be paid as indicated: Union Pacific, between Denver and Cheyenne, to be paid to the Union Pacific; Leavenworth and Lawrence, to be paid to the Union Pacific; Lawrence and Lawrence, to be paid to the Union Pacific; Union Pacific, upon and over the Omaha bridge between Council Bluffs and Omaha, to be paid to the Union Pacific Company.

None of the payments authorized are to be made except on the filing with the Treasury Department of a properly certified order of the Secretary of the person or persons named in the said order receiver or receivers of the said respective companies.

This order is to apply to all payments for compensation for services rendered since the appointment of said receivers and which have been heretofore withheld awaiting the action of the Treasury Department, and to all future payments to the respective companies until further order.

GOODS FOR THE FREE ZONE.

Hereafter They Will Be Appraised Before Going to Mexico.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Secretary of the Treasury has advised the Collectors of Customs at ports at which goods heretofore have been entered for transit to Mexico that the recent joint resolution passed by Congress prohibits such transit in cases where the goods are designed to points within the so-called "free zone."

The Secretary also directs Collectors to hereafter refuse entries for such transportation. Goods already entered may be forwarded as heretofore, but goods which hereafter may arrive at any port of entry will be required to be examined and appraised and entered for transportation in bond to an American port on the Mexican border and re-entered there for exportation.

A CABLE TO HAWAII.

Minister Thurston Says Assistance Would Be Given.

AMERICANS PREFERRED.

France Is Figuring Upon the Submerged Telegraph Line to the Islands.

THE JAPANESE SAY NOTHING.

The Legation Secretary Does Not Believe His Countrymen Are Interested.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Hawaiian Minister to the United States, Minister Thurston, said to-day he was cognizant in a general way only of efforts on the part of private individuals to establish a cable between the United States and Hawaii. "The Hawaiian Government would look with favor upon this or any other proposition for cable communication with the world," said Mr. Thurston. "What we want first is a cable, preferably in connection with the United States, because our business interests lie that way; but at any rate a cable. Any proposition looking to this end will receive the aid of the Hawaiian Government to the extent of its ability, meaning by that its financial ability and recognition of treaty obligations."

It is understood that there is still another possibility of a cable to Hawaii. It is stated in diplomatic circles that the French Government has intimated to the Hawaiian Government a desire that the Hawaiians should not be too quick to close negotiations for an English cable. It was hinted in this connection, it is said, that there is a possibility of France extending her New Caledonia cable to Honolulu. The French Government now aids, by subsidy, a cable between Australia and the island of New Caledonia. From this point it is but a distance of 3000 miles to Honolulu. Which ever Government gets the cable to Honolulu first will have a practical monopoly for several years, because there will not be enough business for two lines, and, moreover, it will have a start toward the extension of a cable from Hawaii to the west or south.

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25c, 3 for 25c—Ask
—all sell them.
IMER COMPANY.
SALE DEPOT,
NEW YORK



LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

Fair weather to-day.

Fresh westerly winds to-day.

Weather forecast for to-day—San Francisco and vicinity—generally fair; nearly stationary temperature; fresh westerly winds.

The health of this city during the past week numbered 159.

The light-house tender Madrono leaves for the south to-morrow.

Postmaster McCoppin has established a postal station at Ocean View.

The Alaska Improvement Company has just completed a new launch.

The funeral of Patrick Stevin, ex-captain of police, took place yesterday.

The German Catholics will dedicate St. Anthony's church this morning.

The United States gunboat Bennington is on her way to San Francisco.

The Knights of St. Patrick will have their annual banquet at Delmonico's on the 17th inst.

Surviving parties for the valley road will probably be in the field by the first of next month.

Rev. J. Q. A. Henry was given a farewell reception at California Hall last night by his friends.

The Board of Prison Commissioners met yesterday, but it did not elect a warden for San Quentin.

The dedicatory exercises of the German Lutheran church of St. Marcus will be held this morning.

The Boys' High School athletes held a very successful field day at the Olympic grounds yesterday.

H. Thielman, a native of Germany, died at the Receiving Hospital last night from the effects of a grippe.

Colonel Shafter may not succeed Ruger as general. Army influence at Washington favors some of his junior comrades.

Edgar Thomson, 411 California street, was treated at the Receiving Hospital last night for a leg wound in his thigh.

Ex-Fireman Duffy charged with eloping with Miss McCurren, has returned, and says he will surrender himself to the police.

The Board of Supervisors has been petitioned to advertise for bids for a 50 years' franchise for cremating the city's dead.

A tournament of basketball match games was played in the gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian Association last night.

Five boys, whose ages range from 14 to 9 years, have been arrested for committing a series of burglaries in the Mission.

Mrs. Nellie K. Butler, a nurse during the civil war and the widow of an Union soldier, has applied for admission to the Alms-house.

The Olympic baseball team defeated the Stanford nine yesterday and the Reliance team defeated the University of California.

Probably \$100,000 in additional subscriptions will be needed for the monument at the next meeting of the valley road officials.

The annual meeting of California commandery of the Royal Legion will be held on Echo Mountain, near Pasadena, on the 16th inst.

Robbers blew open the safe in the Butterworth stained glass works on Tenth street and stole \$200 in cash and jewels valued at \$300.

The Ellis-street cable line broke down at 9 o'clock Friday night and has not been running again until 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

Walter Edgerton, convicted of robbing Isaac Glenning, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in San Quentin by Judge Belcher yesterday.

The Fire Commissioners met last night, and among other matters accepted the resignation of James Duffy, who has been charged with bigamy.

The Supreme Court has decided that the City of Los Angeles cannot divert all the water in the Los Angeles River and sell it for irrigation purposes.

M. Gerlach has invented a "wave motor," which he claims will greatly cheapen the expense of generating electricity and settle the fuel problem.

Mayor Sutor signed an order accepting Guerrero street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, without knowing the contents of the document.

Samuel C. Meyer's conscience awoke as the curtain of oblivion slowly falls over the tragic death of his wife, Grace Benjamin-Meyer. He is sorry he denied the matrix of her death.

Maria Evelyn visits Miss Rose O'Halloran, the woman astronomer, and elicits some interesting facts regarding the life and ambitions of a woman figure in science.

The people of the Richmond district are again agitating the proposition to open up A, B and C streets and Second, Third and Fourth avenues through the city.

Fred Pilgrim, one of the victims of the explosion on the Bakersfield, is in a precarious condition. Assemblyman Llewellyn is going to bring suit against the charterers of the vessel.

Thomas Flynn was before Judge Bahr yesterday to plead to the charge of larceny brought against him by Arthur McNeil. Flynn did not deny the charge and the case was set for trial on April 8.

Frank Ives, the billiard champion, and four other men charged with shooting craps in the Baldwin Hotel Cafe. After a hearing the cases were closed.

Judge Sewell has ordered Saul Cornfield to pay to R. M. Rivers \$1071. The two litigants were once partners, and now Rivers is suing Cornfield for half of what he alleges Cornfield has collected.

Mrs. Emily O'Hall, 305 Rausch street, had her husband arrested for battery, and says she will apply for a divorce. She has been married one year, and seven months of which she has been in misery.

Mayor Sutor declares the Spring Valley water system is rotten and its water impure. He wants the city to buy the water rights on a trip made yesterday. He advocates the city building its own system.

The conviction of H. M. Leonard, who was at one time manager of the Bank of Santa Clara and who was charged with embezzling \$8384 1/2 of the bank's money, has been affirmed by the Supreme Court.

Mrs. A. P. Van Duzer will lecture before the Portia Law Club on Monday, March 11, at 8 p. m. Assembly room, Mills building. Subject: "The Law of Contracts." Her lecture will be admitted on payment of 25 cents.

Pistons and potatoes are good and deserve the attention of the press. The CALL will also give a player of potatoes, and the potatoes of life, and will publish all news obtainable in regard to local artists and their doings.

The missionary schooner Hiram Bingham arrived in the harbor yesterday. The schooner brings no tidings of the missing seamen Robert W. Logan, which disappeared in a typhoon on the Japanese coast several months ago.

It is claimed that the Jeweyers have discovered that in the divorce proceedings between the late James G. Fair and his wife the former acknowledged the alleged illegitimate son as his child, and that he will figure in the divorce case.

Five favorites were again "barreled" at the track yesterday, long shots predominating. The plunders were on many thousands of dollars at the end of the day. The feature of the day's card was the Flying stakes, won by Rey del Bandolero.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be a mass-meeting of young men between the ages of 16 and 40 years at the Young Men's Christian Association Auditorium, Mason and Ellis streets. General O. Howard will speak on a special theme to young men.

The lawyers argued before Judge Slack yesterday on McNeerney's motion to have a copy of the Fair will admitted for use in the divorce case. Judge Slack will decide the matter next Saturday, and thus settle the first vexatious question of procedure for the divorce case.

F. Eisele, who kept the old Louvre restaurant in the Flanigan building, has petitioned the Superior Court to declare him insolvent. His liabilities amount to \$378,781 and he has no assets with which to liquidate. His property was all sold by the sheriff under an attachment a few days ago.

William H. Holt, the newly appointed organist of Grace Church, will, by request, give an organ recital at the close of this evening's services. The programme will include: "Offertory," "Tantum Ergo," and "Te Deum." Variations on well-known hymns; tune and march by Wely.

Francisco Herrero y Carrascosa, who lives in Madrid, Spain, has brought suit through her stock in the San Francisco Gaslight Company and 800 shares in the Spring Valley Water Company. The stock belonged to her father, and was left to her when he died recently.

Elvira M. Stacey has brought suit against the S. S. Construction Company to recover \$10,000 damages for a general shaking up and the loss of four front teeth. She was driving along the San Jose road when her horse shied at a car and the defendant negligently left on a neighboring track and she was thrown out of her buggy.

HOPES TO DISCOVER A NEW STAR.

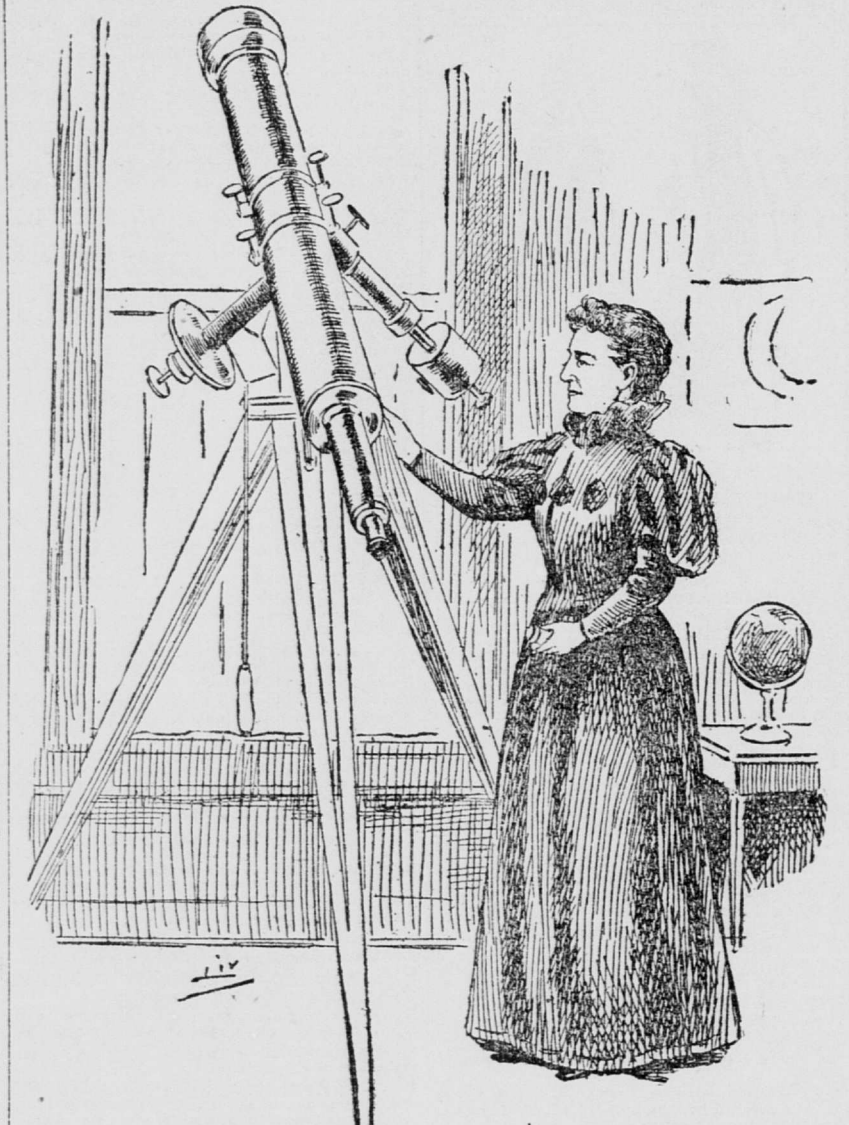
MISS O'HALLORAN, THE GIRL ASTRONOMER, WHO LIVES FOR HER WORK.

SEEMS TO LEARN BY MAGIC.

FAMOUS PROFESSORS ASTONISHED AT HER KNOWLEDGE—CAN TEACH THE MEN.

"Her great ambition," said Professor Davidson, "is to discover a variable star. I have been looking for one thirty years myself, but I should not be surprised if Miss O'Halloran stole a march on the men astronomers and found the next one that is discovered."

The professor was speaking of a woman astronomer who is a constant enigma to



ROSE O'HALLORAN, THE WOMAN ASTRONOMER, AND HER PET TELESCOPE.

(Sketches from life by a "Call" artist.)

him, which she knows so much and so persistently hides her knowledge under a bushel of excessive modesty.

"She only lives to study the heavens," he went on to explain, "and it is my belief that she absorbs her information by some sort of magic. She borrows my new scientific books and reads them, and the next time I meet her she has every line in them at her fingers' ends."

"I sometimes say to my wife that she puts them under her pillow and dreams them into her brain, for how could it be possible by mere human means for a woman who has never had a specialty of mathematics and has never had any instruction in astronomy to work out problems that puzzle famous astronomers? But I tell you she does it, and there are men well known in the profession to whom Miss O'Halloran can and does give valuable information."

"Do you really mean to say that Miss O'Halloran helps well-known men astronomers?" I asked in surprise.

Professor Davidson gave a meaning smile and said guardedly: "Well, I guess you had better not say much about any of them going to her for the results of her observations. The time has not come yet when a woman's feet; but there is no doubt about her knowing a great deal more than many men who are famous, though she makes out her observations in her own way that is beyond my knowledge, and though she always 'gets there' as well or better than I could myself. Now, I will give you just one instance: Do you remember two years ago, when they were making such a fuss about having discovered some spots on the sun? Well, the day the news was telegraphed to San Francisco Miss O'Halloran was at our house, and when I told her about it she said in her quiet little way:

"Why, professor, I noticed those spots two months ago." Yes; and she had not only noticed them, but she had made charts of the spots every day they had been visible, and that is what no observer in the world had been doing till a big spot attracted their attention, and then all the great astronomers claimed an original discovery. They never gave any credit to the modest little woman in San Francisco who had forestalled them all."

When asked something about Miss O'Halloran's history Professor Davidson said he did not know much except that she had come from Ireland some years ago to seek her fortune in California, as she was too proud to stay at home and be dependent, and on her father's death the estate was found not to be big enough to provide for the large family of children.

"She gave lessons," added the professor, "and we sometimes think she denies herself comforts that her health requires in order to spend the money on astronomical instruments. Her face has grown very thin and pale lately, as if her health was not what it ought to be. But what can we do? She is as proud as Julius Caesar, and her instruments are dearer to her than her life."

It was with some trepidation that I set out to interview the woman who imbibes astronomical knowledge by magic, and is as proud as Julius Caesar. It was difficult to find her, for she is a recluse, and Miss O'Halloran that very few people even know her address. At last, at 2023 Pine street, the comforting assurance was given that the lady not only lived there, but that she was at home.

The dusk was just falling as I entered Miss O'Halloran's little observatory, and in the fading light a quiet, pale young woman, who was standing near the open south window arranging a large telescope, came forward and, hearing my mission, said, with a touch of soft Irish accent:

"My work? Yes; if you want to know something about it I will explain how the observations are made. And with the air of one discussing something near and dear to her heart, Miss O'Halloran began to explain how she studies sun spots and variable stars."

At first it was hard to plunge into astron-

omy, my attention being absorbed by the strange half-weird surroundings, for in the dim, mysterious light the bare room had the appearance of some medieval astrologer's magic chamber. Strange cabalistic charts covered the walls, though no doubt they were only maps of the heavens, studded with dusky stars, and photographs of the moon's mountains and craters. Globes, spheres and astronomical instruments were half outlined in the gloaming, while the telescope, that its owner loves as if it had a heart and soul, gleamed with the last rays of light.

Through the bare windows one could see the stars appearing one by one—only little golden specks to most people, but worlds of light to her. The telescope, that its owner loves as if it had a heart and soul, gleamed with the last rays of light.

The astronomer forgot that night had almost come and that the chilly air was blowing in through the open window as she explained with a patience and enthusiasm that would have won the most wandering interest, why the sun has those wonderful spots that delight observers.

It was like reading a romance to hear her tell of that white-heat mass of gases that we call the sun, and how the hydrogen, thrown up thousands and thousands of miles from the surface, becomes comparatively cooler and darker in the frigid realms of space.

Even against the sun's surface these jets of hydrogen look black," she explained, "but the greatest heat we can produce makes a spot upon them as black as this pencil-mark."

Miss O'Halloran remembered that it was too dark to see the pencil-marks on her charts. "I will light the gas," she said, hospitably, "but first let me show you the observatory, where I can sweep the heavens," and she walked to the south window and pointed to a flight of wooden steps leading to the roof of a building lower than her room.

She spoke quite enthusiastically about what a good place it was to make observations, but it never seemed to strike her that her room might be a chilly, damp spot for a delicate young woman to sit star-gazing through the long night-watches, and one only had to look at Miss O'Halloran to see that she was not at all robust. In spite of her frail appearance her pale, calm face had a convincing charm of its own, her deep-set gray eyes were large and beautiful, though they had the far-away look that people possess who are accustomed to gazing great distances—a look that sailors frequently acquire.

When the gas was lighted I asked the astronomer to show the chart she had made day by day of the sun's spots two months before the great observations had noticed anything unusual. She explained that her observation has shown the spots to acquire their maximum size and number every eleven years, and stated that two months before this was expected, she began to observe and make daily charts, marking the heliographic latitude of the spots that appeared attracted so much attention, from the time that they first appeared on the sun's east limb. All the charts were there, marking the dots on the east limb, gradually increasing in size till they disappeared on the west limb, and afterward reappearing, in almost the same heliographic latitude, but of much greater magnitude, on the east limb. It was on November 15, 1891, that Miss O'Halloran first observed the growing spots, and they were not seen at Greenwich till the 4th of February of the following year.

For three or four years Miss O'Halloran has been intensely studying variable stars, a class of distant stars that do not keep a steady light. Day by day she makes charts of different parts of the heavens, marking those stars that seem to dim or to gain in brilliancy. There are two or three that she suspects of being telescopic variables; but it takes long observation, even after the speck of light has been sighted, to be sure of the nature of the object, and what are its periods for blazing out or for dimming. Before many months are over, however, the girl astronomer will probably have added another variable star to those already known.

And in the meantime she teaches by day and studies by night, throwing into her lessons such strong interest and enthusiasm that astronomy becomes no longer the dry bones of science, but something alive with romance and interest. She has obtained recognition from astronomers on two continents, has been made an honorary member of societies into which no woman was admitted before, and yet her studies have brought her nothing more tangible than the delight.

"Does not your ambition point to a position like the one Miss Dorothea Klumpke holds?" I asked.

Miss O'Halloran's face lighted up at the suggestion of being able to live entirely by her observations. Then she shook her head and remarked with a touch of sadness:

"It requires great influence to get such an appointment, and I am not an expert in such matters. No, I expect to go on teaching."

But looking at her frail form I could not help wondering how long she would be able to stand the strain of day and night work, all done so ardently. When this genius is gone beyond our ken perhaps we shall wake up to what she was, and give her honor when it is too late to be of any use to her. We can wonder now at the way the seventeenth century treated Galileo, but future generations will perhaps wonder why Rose O'Halloran was not more appreciated.

MARIE EVELYN.

THEY NOT CHOOSE A WARDEN.

PRISON COMMISSIONERS MET, BUT SAID NOTHING ABOUT AN ELECTION.

THE GOVERNOR MAY ASSIST.

HYPNOTIC INFLUENCE HAS MADE TROUBLE IN SAN QUENTIN PRISON.

There was no election of a Warden at San Quentin Prison when the Board of State Prison Directors met yesterday. As Warden Hale's term will expire on April 1, it was generally expected that the board would elect a successor, or probably re-elect him for the next four years.

The Prison Commissioners would not discuss the subject and left earlier than usual after hastily transacting business of the month. Director Ivory said he did not know exactly how it stood.

"The election was never mentioned," he said, "and I don't know what the board intends doing. This was the regular monthly meeting, and Mr. Hale's term of office will end on April 1. But he can hold over until re-elected or a successor is appointed."

Mr. Ivory was asked about rumors to the effect that Governor Budd may make changes in the board "for cause."

"Well, I've heard it said," he replied, "that I was not legally appointed, because my appointment was apparently expired on the 1st of March. The same thing obtains in Mr. Neff's case. Then I understand it is charged that some of the board supplied material to the prisons, which is a violation of the rules. Either charge would be sufficient grounds for the Governor to take action, if he so wished. But I don't know that there is any truth in them."

From a legal point of view the constitution is considered so delightfully uncertain regarding appointments of prison directors or wardens that precedent may cut no figure in the Governor's action. Governor Stimson has charged four members of the board, making it Democratic, after he took office. The only director he did not move was John Boggs. Then Governor Bartlett made no changes, but, however, Waterman removed him from the board and turned upside down. Warden Shirley, who had been re-elected for a second term, was removed after holding office seven weeks on the second term. His place was filled by General McLean, who was moved by Markham three years and three months later.

In the summer of 1893, when Steneman changed the board to suit himself, the four deposed directors fought for six months to get their cases into court and to regain office, having been appointed for ten years and still having some years to serve. They failed, however, as the Governor is sole judge of the cause of removal.

Prison officials have not the slightest doubt that Governor Budd can pursue the course taken by Steneman, should he wish to make changes or appointments in Folsom and San Quentin prisons. For although the law is apparently explicit on the point of Prison Commissioners' appointment, there is a clause which virtually places them at the Governor's mercy.

A full board met at San Quentin yesterday, with Director Depute in the chair. Benjamin F. Merritt's petition for employment as guard was referred to the Warden with power to act.

The California Prison Company asked for a loan of 200 bales of jute until the ship Miranda arrives from Calcutta. Only 120 bales are in the prison, and the mill uses from 750 to 800 bales a month. The request was referred to Mr. Depute and the Warden.

A letter from Dunsmuir & Sons was read asking that a new test of their coal be made, as in their opinion the last test was anything unusual. She explained that she was assisted with results of recent experiments and declined this proposition.

The Warden reported that Convicts James Lamb and Lee Brown, boys, wished to be transferred to the Preston School of Industry. Lamb had served a term in the Whittier Reformatory School, so his case was dropped, but action on Brown's request was postponed for a month.

An inability of giving discharged convicts money for their fare to the counties from which they were taken was discussed. It was made discretionary with the Warden to furnish convicts tickets or the equivalent in money.

The Warden was instructed not to buy any more supplies for the barber-shop, and henceforth the officers must supply themselves with barber's materials.

An aggregating \$12,059 were ordered paid for February.

Four months' credits were restored to John Haley, a convict from San Francisco, who lost a year's credits for fighting in the prison.

A convict named Lang, from Alameda, serving a term of imprisonment for burglary, attempted to escape Friday evening. He was unbalanced mentally and at lock-up time stole away into the large deserted furniture factory, where he was found half an hour later lying on a heap of rubbish.

The warden reported he had found that Mrs. Martin, in prison for swindling a woman out of \$14,000 by hypnosis, was responsible for all the trouble made by Mrs. Werner, another prisoner. Mrs. Werner killed her husband in San Francisco. Some time ago she began to act as if she were insane, and set fire to her bed about two weeks since. After that she pretended to be idiotic, eating mush with her fingers and throwing it into her mouth and upon her face, soiling the bed and her dress. She was now to get pardon on the grounds of insanity and then be sent to the Home for the Feeble-minded. Under close scrutiny of Dr. Mansfield, Captain Edgar, the matron and warden, she was kept down and confessed she had been led by Mrs. Martin, who possessed perfect mastery over her. Mrs. Martin was placed in solitary confinement for two days and is now locked up in her room, but she does not come in contact with other prisoners.

The board adjourned to meet at Folsom a week from to-morrow.

DEADLY DISEASE GERMS.

Dr. Annie Williams is making a Life Study of their Habits and Productions. Bringing up by hand the deadliest of little disease germs, studying their habits, training them carefully in the way they should go, and killing them with neatness and dispatch—that is a new occupation for women—and not so queer as it may seem at first thought, for the greatest discoveries in the science of medicine have been made in this way of late years.

Bacteriology has conquered smallpox, cholera, typhoid fever, and now, by the chance with consumption, and will surely take more of death's ground out from under its feet before long.

This interesting field for woman has been opened by the appointment of Dr. Annie W. Williams to be an assistant bacteriologist in the New York City Health Department. For that matter, the field has been open all the time, but the place was not so generally known, or the science in it shows that it is suited to any other woman who has the taste and the training.

Miss Williams is a shy little woman who now spends most of each day at a desk in the Health Department laboratory across the beautiful inclosed court in the Criminal Court building from the chambers in which the famous Recorder Goff meets out

THEY DID NOT SHOOT CRAPS.

FRANK IVES, THE BILLIARD CHAMPION, AND FOUR OTHERS ON TRIAL.

AS THE SHAKING WAS FOR DRINKS THE CASES WERE DISMISSED.

The arrest of Frank Ives, the champion billiard-player, George Easton, the horseman, Samuel Howard, George Britton and Edward Isaacs, in the Baldwin cafe on Friday night on a charge of playing craps caused quite a sensation among the frequenters of the cafe. When the cases were called in Judge Conlan's court yesterday morning many friends of the defendants were present and watched the proceedings with interest.

Policeman McGray, who made the arrest, testified that he was specially detailed to stop gambling. He was passing along Powell street, and happening to look through one of the windows of the cafe, he saw Britton and Howard shooting craps at a table. The other three were sitting at the table. He walked in and stood about ten minutes watching the play. He saw many changing hands and then he went outside and got Officer MacLean to go back with him. He placed the five men under arrest.

McGray was asked by the Judge if he was familiar with the craps game. The officer gave the Judge practical illustration of the fact that he knew the game well.

"Was that the only gambling game you saw in the cafe?" asked the Judge.

"It was the only one I could find that night," replied McGray.

"You couldn't find a gambling game with a lantern," said Attorney Kowalsky, who appeared for the defendants.

"The place where the defendants were seated," said Kowalsky, "could not only be seen from the street but by every one who entered the cafe, and it is preposterous to assume that the boys were playing craps there. Why didn't you arrest every one who entered the cafe?"

McGray did not reply.

The defendants all swore that they were not shooting craps, but were shaking dice for a bottle of wine.

"The prosecution has failed to establish a case," said the Judge, "and I believe the defendants when they say they were shaking dice for a bottle of wine. I shall dismiss the cases."

Champion Ives was very indignant over the verdict, but he was shaking dice for a bottle of wine.

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WIDE SCOPE OF AN ORAL ARGUMENT.

S. M. SHORTRIDGE HAS HIS FINAL SAY IN THE GREAT INSURANCE CASE.

D. M. DELMAS WILL CLOSE.

NOT ONLY THE INSURANCE COMPANY BUT THE PEOPLE ARE INTERESTED.

Samuel M. Shortridge closed his argument in the injunction proceedings of the Continental Insurance Company against the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific Coast yesterday. It was an able effort, and United States Circuit Judge McKenna showed his appreciation of the points raised by counsel by stopping him on several occasions to ask for further information on the subject.

"I will ask the court," said Mr. Shortridge in conclusion, "to note the non-intercourse laws laid down by the defendants; to pay special attention to the penalty that such rules impose on the insurer; to note the injury it inflicts upon the agents of the Continental Insurance Company, and lastly, the enormous damage it is doing to the business of the company itself." Mr. Shortridge then read a portion of the complaint, which sets forth that the Board of Underwriters is combined to charge the property-owners 15 per cent in excess of the rates at which the Continental and other non-intercourse companies are prepared to do business. He then asked for an injunction in order that the Continental might try to break up the monopoly and give the public competitive rates.

Judge McKenna—What can be done in regard to the agents you speak of, and how can the court act so as to give the insurer and the insured equal justice?"

Shortridge—We aim at the suspension of these non-intercourse rules by means of an injunction. This arbitrary law set up by the Board of Underwriters is unjust to the Continental and equally so to the public.

Judge McKenna—Then one of the things you would have the court do would be to enjoin the writing of these letters to the agents of the Continental Company?

Shortridge—I would ask that they be prohibited.

Judge McKenna—You state that the defendants decline to receive or place re-insurance over the case as non-intercourse board companies refuse to do business with property-owners who insure in the Continental?

Shortridge—I do, and I think a court of equity will do proper decree, to prevent this boycott. They assign to the property-owners as a reason for not doing so that the plaintiff company is not a member of the board, and that they cannot therefore do business with it. This compact is a menace to the people; it seeks to arbitrarily control the insurance business on the Pacific Coast—to create an oppressive monopoly; its object, its purpose is, therefore, unlawful, opposed to public policy. This court should prevent the carrying into effect of this unlawful compact's unlawful purposes.

The attorney then quoted the case of a Cincinnati typographical union which attacked the Board of Underwriters. The officers were sent to all the patrons of the latter and his business suffered a great deal. He applied for an injunction and it was granted. Mr. Shortridge then drew the analogy in the case of the Continental and the one at bar. In conclusion, he said:

"This organization is an unlawful combination against public policy. It destroys competition among its members and by the enforcement of its non-intercourse section the complainant is suffering irreparable damage and the public is greatly injured. If it were the people who were bringing suit in this instance, there would be a moment's doubt as to the outcome, and as the interests of the people and the Continental Insurance Company are so closely allied we trust that the result will be the same. We are asking for an injunction, and we honor to issue we will suggest after carefully considering the matter."

Charles Page of Page & Zells opened the case for the Board of Underwriters. He was followed by the Board of Underwriters, Shortridge, and carefully analyzed the argument in favor of an injunction. He referred to the vast sums involved in the case and the reputable business men who were members of the Board of Underwriters. He insisted that no one had been coerced into joining the ranks of the Board of Underwriters. It was late in the afternoon when he concluded his address, and the court adjourned until 11 a. m., at which hour D. M. Delmas will close for the Continental Insurance Company.

A MORGUE MYSTERY SOLVED.

B. Bernard of Sacramento Was the Unknown Suicide.

A Morgue mystery was solved yesterday. On October 26 last the body of a man was found hanging in Golden Gate Park. No one could identify the remains, so they were photographed and buried. Yesterday, Mr. B. Bernard of Sacramento, a S. English, her son-in-law, and her daughter called at the Morgue and identified the photograph as that of the husband and father.

He was a great gambler, and when he left home to collect debts of \$2700 his wife told him not to return home unless he brought the money with him. He must have lost the money at poker, as only a nickel was found in his pocket. When the thousands were gone, his wife seized him, and he committed suicide. The family has spent several hundred dollars in searching for him

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H. UMSEN & CO.

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AND AUCTIONEERS.
14 Montgomery st., San Francisco.Call and obtain one of our "Real Estate Records,"
which contain a list of properties for sale in all
parts of the city.

IMPROVED PROPERTY.

\$50,000. CORNER, 5587-55, FEET, ON 2
lots, 13,800 sq. ft. and only
a few blocks from Market st.; lodging-house and
stores and 3-story house; well rented.**\$30,000.** JONES ST.—ELEGANT LANE—
elegant mansion of 14 rooms and 10 bathrooms; beautiful
grounds; lot 50x137-6; lot alone worth the money.**\$45,000.** RENTS \$318 PER MONTH; must be sold; corner on 6th st.;
stores and flats; lot 50x90.**\$21,000.** CORNER ON HOWARD ST.;
elegant new building; 3-story; in
convenient location; rents \$157.50; lot 35x122-6; both
lots accepted.**\$12,500.** 6 NEARLY NEW BAY-WIN-
dow flats of 5 and 6 rooms and
bath; brick foundations; stone walks; etc.;
improvements; lot 37x80; both streets accepted;
rents: short distance from Market st.; always
rented.**\$12,000.** DOLORES ST.—ELEGANT MAN-
sion; 8 rooms and bath; beautiful
grounds; lot 60x117-6 to an alley; elegant loca-
tion.**\$40,000.** CORNER ON GEARY ST.; old
improvements; rents \$100; elegant location for
hotel; lot 37x87-7.**\$20,000.** DOWNTOWN, BUSH ST.; 3
story house; 2 of 9 rooms and
bath; one of 6 rooms and bath; bay-windows;
improvements; lot 55x120 to rear street;
pays good interest.**\$6,000.** ELEGANT NEW HOME; ASH-
land; 2-story; Eastlake house of 9 rooms
and bath; lot 25x103-3.**\$3,000.** DOUGLASS ST.; NICE NEW BAY-
window cottage of 9 rooms and bath;
brick foundations; lot 25x125; easy terms.**\$6,000.** BUCHANAN ST., 2-STORY BAY-
window; residence of 9 rooms and
bath; rents \$50; lot 22x87-5.**\$12,500.** SUNNY LINE OF SUTTER ST.;
new home; 2-story; 9 rooms and bath;
brick foundations; etc.; lot 24x
107.**\$3,000.** CLARA ST. COTTAGE OF 4
rooms and bath; for 3 horses; lot 25x80;
good place for expressman.**\$19,000.** SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENTS IN
stores and flats; rents \$180 per annum.**\$37,500.** BAY-WINDOW COTTAGE OF 7
rooms and bath; lot 40x100; sunny
line; 2-story; 9 rooms and bath; brick
foundations; lot 25x125; easy terms.**\$12,500.** ELEGANT WESTERN ADDI-
tion; 10 rooms; contains 9 rooms and
bath; linen closet, billiard room, etc.; lot
30x103-111-2.**\$7,000.** A REAL SPAN; WORTH \$9,000;
sold cheap on account of foreclosure;
elegant new bay-window flats on sunny line
of Page st.; bay-window; brick foundations; etc.;
rent \$50 per month; lot 25x90.**\$14,000.** HOFFMAN ST., nr. 24th; electric road; 50x
125; ready to build on.**\$2,500.** Webster st., nr. Haight; 25x87-6.
\$5,000—O'Farrell st.; 40x137-6.
\$10,000—Dolores st.; 25x137-6; unobstructed
views.**\$10,000.** Corner on Folsom st.; fronts on three
streets; equal to 2 lots; 2 corners; street work
done; this is a snap.

G. H. UMSEN & CO., 14 Montgomery st.

M. A. FEE BROTHERS, REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
108 MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPROVED.

\$5,500. OPEN FOR AN OFFER; OWNER
is anxious to sell; fine; 2-story; 9
rooms and bath; with well-built residence;
neighborhood; 25x137-6; with nearly new
cement sidewalk and street work done; this is a
very cheap house.**\$7,000.** AND OPEN FOR AN OFFER; N.
side Hayes st., near Buchanan; 25x
120 to rear street; with modern dwelling of 10
rooms and bath; with street hall and
bath; 2-story; 9 rooms and bath; brick
foundations; lot 25x125; easy terms; look at this with-
out fail, as it must be sold; make offer; carpets,
large mirror and piano included in this price.**\$7,000.** MAKE OFFER; NORTH SIDE OF
Haight st., near Broadway; 27x87-6;
137-6; residence of 9 rooms and bath; basement;
modern conveniences; street work done and
accepted.**\$7,500.** REDUCED TO \$7,500; BEAUTIFUL
home on north side of Clay st., near
Haight; 2-story; 9 rooms and bath; with
modern conveniences; street work done and
accepted; elegant modern house of 9 rooms
and bath; basement; in first-class condition; brick
foundations; lot 25x125; easy terms; look at this with-
out fail, as it must be sold; make offer; carpets,
large mirror and piano included in this price.**\$10,000.** BALANCE ST.; 62x137-6; WITH
gas and water; 2-story; 9 rooms and bath;
and rear; in good inside location; must be sold;
easy terms; make us an offer.**\$12,750.** A BEAUTIFUL HOME ON THE
side and most select part of
San Francisco; 2-story; 9 rooms and bath; with
modern conveniences; street work done and
accepted; beautiful garden; must be seen to be appreciated.**\$1,000.** CHEAP; 2 LOTS, 50x70; 3 BLOCKS
from Mission road; neighborhood all
built up; terms easy.**\$1,250.** 50x100; ON CALIFORNIA ST., NR.
21st ave.; Richmond; level and
ready to build on; sewer; one-half cash.**\$1,400.** DIAMOND ST., NEAR 22D; 50x
125; 2-story; 9 rooms and bath; street
macadamized; graded and sewered.**\$2,000.** A BARGAIN; ON DUNCAN ST.,
near Church; 48x114; level and
ready to build on; graded and sewered and street
work done; \$250 cash; balance on 6 months;
this entire block is built up; open for an
offer.**\$3,500.** A BEAUTIFUL LOT JACKSON
ST., NEAR BAKER; 25x87-6; street
work all done; make an offer; may take a little less.**\$6,250.** REDUCED FROM \$7,000, AND
may consider an offer; Buchanan st.,
near 24th; 2-story; 9 rooms and bath; with
modern conveniences; street work done and
accepted; now renting for \$50 per month;
walk; street work done and accepted by city;
grand marine view; easy terms; very cheap and owner
wishes to sell.**SEVERAL VERY FINE RESIDENCE LOTS**
on Presidio Heights and other parts of the
Western Addition, with splendid marine view and
beautiful grounds; lot 100x125; price \$100 to \$250
per front foot; see us before selecting your lot.McAfee Brothers,
108 Montgomery St., San Francisco.**SACRIFICE; CORNER FIRST AVE. AND**
4th St.; large lot, 53x140; elegantly located;
only \$4,500; mortgage can remain; cable cars;
lot 53x140; AVE. 4th St. and 5th St.; between
Sacramento and Clay sts.; lot 25x102; a bargain at
\$1,000; mortgage can remain; cable cars.**LAKE ST., bet. Second and Third aves.; street**
work done; cable cars pass; lot 50x137-6; 25x100;
\$1,000 cash; balance on 6 months; 10x100; PINE
ST., bet. 2nd and 3rd aves.; lot 25x100; 10x100;
ROBERT J. MEYER & SON, 410 Pine St.**\$66,000.** RENTS \$435 A MONTH; DOWN-
town corner, close to Kearny and
Market; 2-story; 9 rooms and bath; with
modern conveniences; street work done and
accepted; now renting for \$50 per month;
walk; street work done and accepted by city;
grand marine view; easy terms; very cheap and owner
wishes to sell.**\$35,000.** CORNER; large corner lot 60x137-6;
on Mason st., near O'Farrell; will pay big difference;
127 feet front for suit and garden; water; Spring
Valley water; easy terms; see us.**\$47,500.** RENTS \$84; DOWNTOWN COR-
ner; 2-story; 9 rooms and bath; with
modern conveniences; street work done and
accepted; now renting for \$50 per month;
walk; street work done and accepted by city;
grand marine view; easy terms; very cheap and owner
wishes to sell.**\$19,300.** ELEGANT NEW MODERN
house of 14 rooms and bath; lot 35x125;
N. line Pacific ave.; marine view;
elegant modern house, 511 Devisadero st., bet.
Haight and Fell; 2-story; 9 rooms and bath;
with modern conveniences; street work done and
accepted; now renting for \$50 per month;
walk; street work done and accepted by city;
grand marine view; easy terms; very cheap and owner
wishes to sell.**\$75,000.** RENTS \$70 PER MONTH; FOLSOM ST., near
Seventh; 2-story; 9 rooms and bath; with
modern conveniences; street work done and
accepted; now renting for \$50 per month;
walk; street work done and accepted by city;
grand marine view; easy terms; very cheap and owner
wishes to sell.**\$11,000.** 17th and STERN & SONS, 323 MONT-
gomery st.**FOR SALE—A MODERN HOUSE OF 2 FLATS.**
1 of 6 and 7 rooms; sunny; good sewerage; street
improvements; lot 35x125; 2-story; 9 rooms and
bath; on Oak, Fillmore, Devisadero and Haight st.
Address B. Box 44, Cal. Cl. 428 Montgomery st.**FOR SALE—PINE HEIGHTS; 1 LEFT OF**
the new 10-room house; all tiled;
unobstructed marine view; furnace heat; all modern
improvements; lot 35x125; 2-story; 9 rooms and
bath; on Laguna and Octavia. 1919 Vallejo st.**\$11,000.** 6-ROOM HOUSE.
\$900—4-ROOM HOUSE.
\$875—3-ROOM HOUSE.
Spring Valley water; easy terms; see us.**WANTED—TO BUILD A CITY**
property, 3 nice modern improved cottages in
West Oakland; near station; one of 4 rooms and
bath; one of 3 rooms and bath; one of 2 rooms
and bath; value \$7,500; rented for \$50; will pay difference if
sold. Address H. H. 623 Golden Gate.**\$900.** CASH, \$750 ON TIME, BUYS LOT
10x100; 25x100; 10x100; 10x100; 10x100;
ready to build. SPECK'S, 30 Montgomery st.**\$1,100.** 6-ROOM HOUSE.
\$900—4-ROOM HOUSE.
\$875—3-ROOM HOUSE.
Spring Valley water; easy terms; see us.**WANTED—TO BUILD A CITY**
property, 3 nice modern improved cottages in
West Oakland; near station; one of 4 rooms and
bath; one of 3 rooms and bath; one of 2 rooms
and bath; value \$7,500; rented for \$50; will pay difference if
sold. Address H. H. 623 Golden Gate.**\$900.** CASH, \$750 ON TIME, BUYS LOT
10x100; 25x100; 10x100; 10x100; 10x100;
ready to build. SPECK'S, 30 Montgomery st.**\$1,100.** 6-ROOM HOUSE.
\$900—4-ROOM HOUSE.
\$875—3-ROOM HOUSE.
Spring Valley water; easy terms; see us.**WANTED—TO BUILD A CITY**
property, 3 nice modern improved cottages in
West Oakland; near station; one of 4 rooms and
bath; one of 3 rooms and bath; one of 2 rooms
and bath; value \$7,500; rented for \$50; will pay difference if
sold. Address H. H. 623 Golden Gate.**\$900.** CASH, \$750 ON TIME, BUYS LOT
10x100; 25x100; 10x100; 10x100; 10x100;
ready to build. SPECK'S, 30 Montgomery st.**\$1,100.** 6-ROOM HOUSE.
\$900—4-ROOM HOUSE.
\$875—3-ROOM HOUSE.
Spring Valley water; easy terms; see us.**WANTED—TO BUILD A CITY**
property, 3 nice modern improved cottages in
West Oakland; near station; one of 4 rooms and
bath; one of 3 rooms and bath; one of 2 rooms
and bath; value \$7,500; rented for \$50; will pay difference if
sold. Address H. H. 623 Golden Gate.**\$900.** CASH, \$750 ON TIME, BUYS LOT
10x100; 25x100; 10x100; 10x100; 10x100;
ready to build. SPECK'S, 30 Montgomery st.**\$1,100.** 6-ROOM HOUSE.
\$900—4-ROOM HOUSE.
\$875—3-ROOM HOUSE.
Spring Valley water; easy terms; see us.**WANTED—TO BUILD A CITY**
property, 3 nice modern improved cottages in
West Oakland; near station; one of 4 rooms and
bath; one of 3 rooms and bath; one of 2 rooms
and bath; value \$7,500; rented for \$50; will pay difference if
sold. Address H. H. 623 Golden Gate.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON & BURKE, REAL ESTATE

AGENTS; established 1858; 626 Market st.

IMPROVED PROPERTY.

\$10,700. SAN JOSE AV. COR. TWENTY-
second; 16th; rents 10 per cent steadily;
lot 65x70. MADISON & BURKE.**\$61,500.** GREEN ST., NEAR GOWAN—8
rooms and bath; rents \$25.75; 1st fl.; elegant
marble view. MADISON & BURKE.**\$6,000.** PINE, NEAR POWELL; NICE;
house 9 rooms and bath; rents \$42;
of 20x85-8. MADISON & BURKE.**\$6,500.** STOCKTON ST., COR. LOMBARD;
21x81-16; rents \$45. MADISON & BURKE.**\$7,000.** GUERRERO, NR. ARMY 3 PLATS;
rents \$54; lot 25x100. MADISON & BURKE.**\$5,000.** 4 FLATS; STEVENSON ST., NEAR
Haight; rents \$48; lot 26x77-6;
street accepted. MADISON & BURKE.**\$7,000.** 20TH ST., NEAR GUERRERO;
50x114; 2-story house. MADISON & BURKE.**\$7,000.** SACRAMENTO, NR. PIERCE; 8
rooms and bath; lot 26x103. MADISON & BURKE.**\$4,000.** GOOD HOUSE; 9 ROOMS AND
BATH; 25x100; lot 25x100. MADISON & BURKE.**\$3,500.** MASON ST., NR. SACRAMENTO;
house and lot 20x80. MADISON & BURKE.**\$2,100.** HOUSE AND LOT; CLIPPER ST.,
near Castro; 5 rooms; lot 26x114. MADISON & BURKE.**\$1,500.** VIRGINIA AVE., NR. MISSION
ST.; house of 4 rooms; lot 25x56-6.**\$2,000.** WALL PLACE, NR. JACKSON
ST. AND Hyde st.; 23x90; 7 rooms.
MADISON & BURKE.**UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.**
\$13,000—Pine, near Taylor; 59x153-5.
\$4,000—Castro, lot 25x100; 2-story house.
\$1,000—2600.
\$5,000—Mission st., near 30th; 26x178 to San
Joaquin st.**\$4,000.** 24th, NE. COR. VICKSBURG; 50x114.
\$4,000—55x117-6; 2-story house.
\$4,000—Castro, lot 25x100; 2-story house.
\$2,000—Pine, near Castro; 31x87-6.
\$1,500—8th and Lohman; 25x120.
\$1,500—Jessie, nr. Herman; 25x77-8; part cash.
\$1,500—Belvedere, near Frederick; 25x120.
\$1,500—8th and Lohman; 25x120.
\$750—Diamond, near 22d; 25x114; easy terms.
\$450—N. side Bismark, near Mission and San
Joaquin; 2-story; 9 rooms and bath; with
200 feet of a pick-up.
MADISON & BURKE, 626 Market st.**BOYCE, TOY & CO.,**
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
19 MONTGOMERY STREET.**\$2,500.** COTTAGE ON NO. ST.; 5 ROOMS
and bath; lot 30x101-8; easy terms.**\$14,500.** OAK ST., NEAR MARKET; LOT
25x100; 26x120 to rear street; 2 front
rooms; well improved; lot 25x100.**\$3,300.** RIDLEY ST., NEAR FILLMORE;
modern cottage of 8 rooms and bath;
basement, etc.**\$15,000.** BUSINESS CORNER ON 18TH
ST.; 100x100; 2-story; 9 rooms and bath;
\$100 per month; lot 30x75; near Castro.**\$6,250.** RENTS \$68 PER MONTH; LOT 30
x100; 2-story; 9 rooms and bath; lot 30x100;
splendid house of 17 rooms; 2
baths; near Howard and 6th st.; a bargain.**\$6,000.** RENTS \$60 A YEAR—PAIR OF
houses, new elegant flats in choice location;
Western Addition; near Oak-st. cars.**\$6,500.** VERY CHEAP—CHOICE BUILD-
ing; 2-story; 9 rooms and bath; near Devisadero;
50x110; must sell as a whole.**\$4,000.** WESTERN ADDITION HOME, ON
cemetery walk; bituminous street; house of 7
rooms and bath.**\$4,000.** RENTS \$480 A YEAR; HOUSE OF
4 rooms; stable for 14 horses; suitable
for teamsters or contractors.**\$5,600.** FELL ST., NR. BUCHANAN; LOT
27x120 to rear street; inspect this
frame improvement.**\$6,000.** DOWNTOWN BUSINESS CORNER
near Howard and 6th st.; splendid
investment; pays \$824 a year; corner store, living
rooms, flat, house of 3 rooms and bath; lot 25x100;
rents \$70 a month.**\$6,800.** BARGAIN IN 3 FLATS ON MALL-
land; 2-story; 9 rooms and bath; lot 25x100;
only a small amount of cash needed.**\$9,000.** DOWNTOWN RENTING PROP-
erty on sunny side of Pine st.; choice
location; 2-story; 9 rooms and bath; lot 25x100;
rents \$70 a month.**\$10,500.** BARGAIN; DEVISADERO ST.,
near Haight; 2-story; 4 flats; rents
\$1,050 a year; mortgage \$9500 can remain; lot
25x100.**CHEAPEST LOTS IN THE MISSION—MUST**
sell at once; \$1250 each for 2 lots Castro st.,
near 24th; 50x105; 8715; 50x105; Alvarado, near Cas-
tro, 25x114; 3 lots, make an offer.**\$7,000.** AN OFFER WANTED; RENTS
\$720 a year; 2 new flats in choice loca-
tion on Ellis st.; 25x137-6.**\$16,500.** RENTS \$1608 A YEAR; 3 NEW
lots; 2-story; 9 rooms; flats; mortgage \$7500;
will trade for equity.**\$3,600.** 2 MISSION FLATS; RENTS \$40; A
bargain; flats; lots close to this build.**WHY NOT OWN YOUR OWN LOT**
and home?
A lot in the well located Heyman tract is what
you want; one-half block to a new electric road; on
2nd and 12th; 10x100; lot 10x100; lot 10x100;
only 15 minutes' ride to City Hall.
Electric light and Spring Valley water.
All the street work is done.
The installations are only \$10 monthly.
Houses built from \$500 up, on small monthly
payments, according to your own plans.
\$150—Lots near San Mateo electric road.
Lots in the Fairmount tract, close to electric
road; lot near the Midway Fair ground and the
Ocean boulevard, north and south of the park.
Lots near Mission st. carhouse at prices from
\$350 to \$500, on monthly installments from \$5
to \$10.
Three lots on Crescent ave., close to Holly Park;
Mission st. car; street work done; 25x100 each.
\$350—Lots on 29th st., near electric cars on Noe
street.
JACOB HEYMAN, 630 Market st.**NEW COTTAGE VERY CHEAP—\$1500; \$300**
cash, balance \$10 per month; Carolina st., near
Howard; 2-story; 9 rooms and bath; contains 5
large rooms; 25x100. BALDWIN & HAMMOND,
10 Montgomery st.**\$1,850 CASH, \$1800 ON TIME.** BUYS
lot 50x100; 2-story; 9 rooms and bath; contains 5
large rooms; 25x100. BALDWIN & HAMMOND,
10 Montgomery st.**\$550 EACH—CHEAP LOTS IN EXCELSIOR**
Homestead, on line of Mission electric
road; lots ready for building. McEWEN BROS.,
118 Montgomery st.**SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE LOTS, READY TO**
build, on \$500 to \$1000; 25x100, 30x100, 35x100,
DUNN & CO., 112 Montgomery st.**\$11,000.** McALLISTER ST., NEAR LAR-
son; 2-story; 9 rooms and bath; lot 25x100;
120 to rear street. WILSON & CARL, 18 Post-
office.**\$28,000.** POST-ST. INVESTMENT.
C. H. REYNOLDS & CO., 333
Montgomery st.**\$1,000.** DESIRABLE CENTRAL PARK 6TH
ave. lots; near Kentucky st.**\$6,000.** LEAVENWORTH ST., HOUSE
and lot; near Washington st.**\$350.** HOLLY PARK TRIP MAP LOTS;
near schoolhouse and Cortland ave.**\$600.** POINT LOBOS AVE. LOTS; DESIR-
able; on Sutter carline.**\$6,000.** UNION-ST. HOUSE AND LOT;
ON 2nd fl.; cable-car line; fine view. C. H. REY-
NOLDS & CO.**NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE, 5 ROOMS AND**
bath; all the latest improvements. Apply on
premises, Harrison st., bet. 21st and 22d.**\$11,500.** REDUCED FROM \$12,500 TO
\$10,000; make quick sale; 14th st. Invest-
ment; 2-story; 9 rooms and bath; containing 6
modern bay-window flats of 5 and 6 rooms and
bath; built by day labor 3 years ago; street
accepted by the city; 25x100; 2-story; 9 rooms
and bath; G. W. ARMSTRONG, 230 Montgomery, room 9.**\$350.** WORTH DOUBLE; 27x100; BEMIS
ST., near Castro; block from electric
cars; ready to build. J. R. ROGIE, 38 Calif.**\$5,000 CASH; BALANCE AS RENT;**
cheap. GEO. STIERLEN, first-class and very
cheap. 634 Lyon st., near Fulton.**BEAUTIFUL SALSALITO.**
A 10 years' lease of a lot 80x110 on the grade
level; ready to build on; the yearly rent is only
\$25; the lot is 80x110; 2-story; 9 rooms and bath;
walk from the ferry; no hills to climb; for good
this is a rare opportunity; the lot is 80x110;
suburban home for almost nothing in this beauti-
ful place. Address MRS. E. A. DUFFY,
2119 Mason st., city.**\$5,000 CASH; BALANCE AS RENT;**
cheap. GEO. STIERLEN, first-class and very
cheap. 634 Lyon st., near Fulton.**BEAUTIFUL SALSALITO.**
A 10 years' lease of a lot 80x110 on the grade
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this is a rare opportunity; the lot is 80x110;
suburban home for almost nothing in this beauti-
ful place. Address MRS. E. A. DUFFY,
2119 Mason st., city.**\$5,000 CASH; BALANCE AS RENT;**
cheap. GEO. STIERLEN, first-class and very
cheap. 634 Lyon st., near Fulton.

ARTISTS BUILD A HOME AND STUDIO.

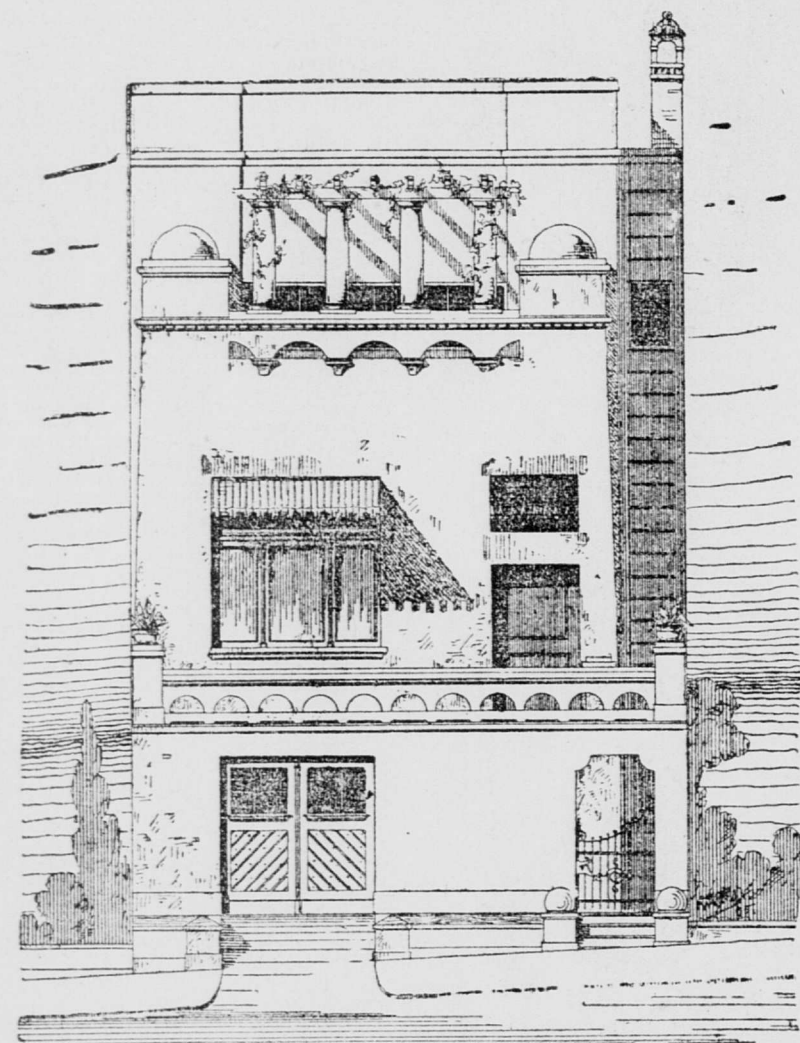
THEY WILL HAVE A PICTURESQUE STRUCTURE ON SACRAMENTO STREET.

A VILLA AND ROOF GARDEN.

ARTISTIC ROOMS WITH GOBELIN TAPESTRIES AND AN ITALIAN FRONT.

For some time past a queer-looking structure has been in course of construction on Sacramento street, near Spruce, and now that it has assumed definite outlines people who pass on the cars wonder what it is intended for. It is pretty and artistic in appearance, and because of its oddity, or rather originality, those people ask all manner of questions concerning the building.

The building on Sacramento street may mark a new epoch here, as its two owners devote themselves almost exclusively to



THE HOME AND STUDIO ON SACRAMENTO STREET.

[From the architect's design.]

the painting of goblin tapestries in luminous colors in imitation of the woven pictures. That two clever men can come here from Europe and engage in decorative art and after a short time build for themselves a home and studio suggesting a villa in the Riviera country speaks well for San Francisco.

The new building rests on ground sloping from the street, and consequently has three stories in front. Its first story is designed for a basement storeroom. At one side of the entrance, which leads to a front balcony, where flowers and trailing plants are to cover the walls and balustrade. Off this balcony is the hall door, which opens into the studio. The hall will be covered with goblin tapestries and finished in natural wood wainscoting. A side hall will lead from it into the dwelling in the rear. But above all the studio will be the main feature, having a length of forty feet and a height running through two stories to a glass roof with the changing "south" light. There is a stage working automatically for use in painting large pictures, and all around abundant opportunities for decoration and cozy furniture. On the roof will be a garden, with potted plants and beds of fragrant flowers, where the artists may regale themselves on a warm summer day or evening.

The dwelling will have seven rooms arranged on a rather novel plan, as the owners' will, and so designed that most of them open on a large apartment intended for a living and reception room. This is at one end, the walls and ceiling wainscoted in plain redwood and frescoes and tapestries after famous European pictures or decorations in panels.

The front will be finished in stucco. Two columns stand at either end supporting globes against the walls. Then the flatness is broken by a balustrade on top where flowers will be planted to hang down against the plaster. With the thoroughly appreciated value of trailing plants as decoration for the facade a really beautiful effect may be obtained.

The architect is John V. Knott, who designed the German buildings of the Heidelberg Schloss at the Midwinter Fair, but he has worked under instructions from Valdemar Busch and August C. Wacker, the artists who will work and live in the building.

Shortly after Mr. Busch came to San Francisco his talents were recognized by Colonel Isaac Trumbo, who, in fact, "brought him out" here. He is a Danish artist who studied in Munich and Paris, and painted for eighteen months in the palace of the King of Denmark. Mr. Wacker is a Munich artist, whose liking leans toward the German renaissance and old German decorative work. He will soon enjoy the distinction of being the only painter occupying their own home and studio in San Francisco.

HE MAY NOT BE A GENERAL.

Friends of Other Officers Oppose Shafter's Appointment.

Certain army influences, it is said, are being used at Washington to prevent the appointment of Colonel Shafter to the generalship made vacant by Schofield's promotion to the lieutenant-generalship and Ruger's promotion to the two stars. Shafter is the ranking colonel in the army, but the friends of Colonel Bliss of the twenty-fourth Infantry, and of Colonel David Stuart Gordon of the Sixth Cavalry would like to see either of them raised over Shafter's head.

The bill prepared by the military committee of Congress for the reorganization of the regular army proposes to increase the number of enlisted men to 30,000. The additional expense would be about \$800,000.

Brigadier-General Forsyth, commanding the Department of California, was before his promotion colonel and commandant of the United States Cavalry and Light Artillery School at Fort Riley, Kansas. He had been in charge of the institution ever since its inception and had brought it to a high standard of excellence. His report of the work done during the year 1894 has just been printed and issued to the public.

The military board, consisting of Major

J. B. Girard, surgeon, Major Tully McGree of the Fifth Artillery, Captain Charles Wilcox, assistant surgeon, and First Lieutenant John M. Neall of the Fourth Cavalry, which was convened at the Presidio to examine candidates for the military academy at West Point, has finished its labors and forwarded its report to Washington.

Captain Leopold O. Parker of the First Infantry, stationed at Fort Ord, has been granted four months' leave. During his absence Lieutenant Everett E. Benjamin of the same regiment will act as recruiting officer.

First Lieutenant Dr. Frank T. Meriwether, assistant surgeon, stationed at San Diego, has been granted a leave of absence for six months on account of illness.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Patterson of the First Infantry, late major of the Third Infantry, has been appointed to the command of the barracks at Benicia, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Casey, promoted.

Captain Alex Rodgers of the Fourth Cavalry, U. S. A., who has been until recently on detached service at the War Department in Washington, has joined his command at the Presidio.

WOUNDED IN THE THIGH.

Edgar Thomson's Mishap With a Cheap Bayonet.

Edgar Thomson, 411 California street, strolled into an auction-room on Market street last night. A bayonet was put up for sale, and as no one offered a bid for it Thomson, in a spirit of fun, made a bid of a nickel. To his surprise it was knocked down to him.

After getting it, he felt ashamed to carry

it in his hand, so he shoved it into his trousers pocket point downward. He jumped on a passing car to get to his room with it as quickly as possible. While bending forward to get the nickel to pay his fare, he unconsciously pressed with his breast the hilt of the bayonet, and the point penetrated his thigh about an inch or so.

He got off the car and walked to the Receiving Hospital, where his wound was dressed by Dr. Redding. He was so disgusted that he presented the bayonet to Steward Trewin.

DUFFY TELLS HIS STORY.

THE EX-FIREMAN SAYS HE IS NOT A BIGAMIST—WILL GIVE HIMSELF UP.

THE WOMAN WHO WENT WITH HIM TO STOCKTON HIS LAWFUL WIFE.

Thomas James Duffy, the ex-driver of the Fire Department whose matrimonial adventures were published yesterday, has returned to the city and says he will surrender himself to the police as soon as he can procure bondsmen. Duffy, it will be remembered, married a Miss McCurran five days ago, and went with her to Stockton, and on the day following his departure a woman who declared that he married her three or four days prior to his marriage to Miss McCurran went to the City Hall to marry him. This woman was Mary Brown of 1012 Battery street.

Duffy emphatically denies that he was ever married to Miss Brown, and broadly hints that she lacks certain qualifications for matrimony. Duffy admits that he was married in a good wife. Duffy admits that he was married in a good wife. Duffy admits that he was married in a good wife.

Browns and lived at the house on Battery street, which he says is the headquarters of a gang of opium-smokers and morphine fiends.

"When I was appointed an extramural in the department," he says, "this same Mrs. Brown expected me to support the family and herself, and when I was appointed driver her daughter went to parties and said: 'Duffy is getting good wages now, and he will keep us all. I will have new dresses and the old woman will get the rest.' My friends advised me to leave that family, and I left it. Mrs. Thomas J. Duffy whom I married in Oakland, is my lawful wedded wife, and nothing will part us but death."

Mr. Heggerty thought for a time before answering, but finally said: "That is a hard question to answer. In the Sharon case a marriage contract had been signed, but the parties had not according to law lived as man and wife. The lower court considered, however, that the testimony relative to marital relations was sufficient to prove the marriage. In the case of Duffy, the Supreme Court reversed the decision on the ground that the testimony was not sufficient. In such a case as this, if it could be proved that Fair acknowledged the boy and took him into his family, with his wife's consent, there would be no doubt of the claim, but if there was

only an agreement between Fair and the woman, drawn at the time of settlement of money on her, I could not say what could be done."

Judge Slack has promised to fix a definite point in the Fair will case by next Saturday. That is so much any other case. Mr. Wheeler did all the talking for the Charley Fair side of it yesterday, and he ought to be proud of having thus drawn a line on the horizon, if nothing more.

Mr. Wheeler, as the active agent for the will, of course has a right to a share of this honor—and perhaps Judge Paterson, who made no speech but simply rose up in the crowd and called upon the court to do something by way of straightening out the records, broken by the stolen or abstracted will.

They were all present yesterday—the army of lawyers and Charles L. Fair and Messrs. Goodfellow, Angus, Beese and Carothers, the trustees, Mr. Goodfellow being the last to arrive and having some little difficulty in finding a seat. For while the proceedings are wholly technical and barren of any sensational feature still the prominence of the people engaged in the struggle as principals and the equal prominence of their attorneys attract a courtroom full of people at their every gathering.

Time had been asked to meet the last motion of Mr. McKerney, which was for the admission of a certified copy of the will to the files by way of supplying "a lost paper" under the general provisions of the code.

No written demurrer or objection was filed, but Mr. Wheeler made a long argument against it. He took the ground that the will was not on file in the acceptance of that term known to law; that it was purported to be a certified copy of the will and present it as a copy of Mr. Fair's will when the original paper had not been proven as such? There had been no showing as to the manner of the loss of the will. Although the matter was argued out of court that was not sufficient and the forms of law must be observed.

No law had been presented that the clerk was authorized to certify to this paper as the last will of Mr. Fair. He declared that no motion or objection had been brought which would bring this will under the jurisdiction of the court

and the application had been made for its production several days after it had been lost. The fact that a paper was put in the custody of the County Clerk did not bring it before the court, and until then it had not been filed, within the meaning of the law. Again, it said while the County Clerk had made affidavit that he had made every endeavor to recover the lost will, there was not one word as to the moving parties themselves or what they had done, and this was their motion and not Mr. Curry's. Now, the question was, how could a paper be restored to the files that had not been on file, and how could a substitute be used instead of an original will to which the witnesses have signed?

Mr. McKerney in a brief reply declared that Mr. Wheeler's doctrine was revolutionary in the extreme. If it were good law or good procedure, then the procedure since the courts were instituted was all wrong. He would like to know, he said, how the gentleman would obtain a certified copy of a builder's contract or any other document filed in court. The will had been introduced and given into the custody of the court. The will is not now in court—it has been abstracted or stolen through no fault of theirs, but that of the court, and they desired to submit a certified copy. Now, the new element came into the case. Judge Paterson, appointed by the court to look after the interests of the absent and minor heirs, rose up and said that he thought the will was a good one, and that he should be heard. The case far had discovered but two interests in conflict. As representing the minor heirs Judge Paterson said he felt an unusual responsibility. He and Mr. Percy, representing the other heirs, had been silent thus far because the contest had been a mere matter of procedure, but now he thought he should call upon the court to do something speedily by way of perfecting the record. The will had been introduced, and was now there, he said, as much so as though it were in the boxes of the County Clerk. He demanded also that they, as attorneys for great interests, should receive notice in regular form in all future motions.

Wheeler replied, saying that they too desired that something be done; that witnesses be called to prove the will.

Judge Slack said he would fix next Saturday at 2 p. m. as a time to render his decision and hear any further motion in the matter.

ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The Knights of St. Patrick Will Have a Grand Banquet.

The banquet committee of the Knights of St. Patrick held an important meeting last evening, and from the reports presented by the members, their arrangements are rapidly approaching completion.

The knights have celebrated St. Patrick's Day in this manner every year since 1875, and their grand banquet is looked upon as a fitting close to the day's festivities. Many Governors of the State and Mayors of the city, together with other distinguished citizens, are invited to the banquet.

The banquet will be held at the New Delmonico restaurant, 112 O'Farrell street, on Sunday evening, the 17th inst., and the committee feel safe in promising their guests a most enjoyable evening.

The Fire Department Changes.

The Board of Fire Commissioners met last night and accepted the resignations of James Duffy, driver of engine 5, and Otto Meyers of engine 3. Duffy is the man whose elopement and desertion of his wife were referred to in yesterday's Call. George Cashe, ex-tramman of engine 2, was suspended for two months from February 1, and his claim of \$150 for injuries received at the Golden Gate, Bowen & Leibenbaum fire engine, was recommended for payment by the Board of Supervisors. An application from John McGarry, who was dismissed from his position as Assistant Engineer on February 13, 1892, for reinstatement, was ordered to be filed.

Boy Burglars.

Residents and storekeepers in the Mission have been annoyed by a gang of boys breaking into their places and stealing anything that came handy. Policemen Reardon was specially detailed to look after the case. Tuesday and yesterday he arrested five of them and booked them for burglary. They are Charles Smith, 14; George Cashe, 14; Theodore Lundquist, 14; William Shannon, 12; Frank Jois, 11, and Angus Rallo, 9.

Good Advertising.

SELLING PURE WHITE DINNER PLATES AT FIVE CENTS EACH.

GREAT CASH SALE OF CROCKERY STORES.

Other lines of Crockery equally cheap.

THE UNLUCKY BAWNMORE.

[From photographs.]

was demonstrated by the melting of a lead pipe which rested five feet from where Llewellyn was standing. The pipe was five inches in circumference and three-eighths of an inch thick. The young apprentice stood between this metal and the pipe from which the gas arose.

Assemblyman Llewellyn, a brother of the injured apprentice, said yesterday that some one would have to pay for the accident. Under the impression that the steamer was going away for good, Mr. Llewellyn was going to Libby's Bawnmore yesterday, but when he learned that she was under charter to Grace & Co. he announced his intention of suing the charterers. The Llewellyns are from Los Angeles, where David received a college education. Having developed a taste for mechanics at an early age, when he completed his education several months ago he came to San Francisco and entered the Union Iron Works to learn the business from the foot of the ladder. His family is very highly esteemed in Los Angeles and Dave is a great favorite at the works.

Captain Woodside of the Bawnmore said yesterday that the accident was no fault of his, as he had warned the foreman not to allow a light in the interior of the vessel. "I have noticed on the ship," said the captain, "warning people not to smoke on board, and I repeated this warning to Foreman Kingsman and told him also not to permit any of the men to take any lights inside the vessel."

The Bawnmore will sail for Talara Bay to-morrow night.

COMING EVENTS IN MUSIC.

Concerts and Song Recitals for the Week.

For the fourth and last week of the present series the Metropolitan Musical Society announces popular concerts for Tuesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings, a public symphony rehearsal for Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the last symphony concert for Thursday evening, March 14. On Sunday evening, March 17, the programme will be devoted to Irish compositions.

This evening will be devoted to the music of Scandinavian composers as follows: March, "Coronation" (Svensen); overture, "Nachklang von Aasen" (Gade); violin solo, romance (Svensen); Concert-master John Marquardt; Scandinavian Folk Music (Hartmann); overture, "In the Autumn" (Greig); fantasia, "Visions of the Dream" (Lumbye); waltz, "In the Moonshine" (Hartmann); "Caraval de Paris" (Svensen); overture, "Michael Angelo" (Gade); "Nordish Folk Dances" (Hartmann); folk-song, "Sandmannen" (Kjerulf); galop, "Champagne" (Lumbye).

The Treble Clef Quartet, which consists of Miss Beatrice Priest, Miss Jeanette Wilcox, Mrs. A. M. Noble and Mrs. J. E. Birmingham, will give their initial concert to-morrow evening at Golden Gate hall, under the direction of Mrs. Marjorie Campbell. The ladies will be assisted by Miss Alice Ames, pianist; Mr. Ada Weigel, pianist, and Miss Edith Johnson, accompanist.

A testimonial concert will be tendered George Howard Stanley, librarian of the Young Men's Christian Association, Friday evening, March 15, in the association auditorium, corner Mason and Market streets. The concert will consist of studies at Boston University. Among the participants will be Leo Cooper, Emil Steingard, Alf Black, Miss Susan Heri, Thomas Irwin, professor of Estrella and a trio of boy singers. Admission 50 cents.

The University of California Glee Club and the Stanford University Mandolin Club will give a concert at Scheel's Auditorium on the 29th inst.

The famous violin virtuoso, Herr Eduard Remenyi, and a grand concert company of distinguished artists, will shortly give a farewell concert here. The great violinist returns from Buda Pesth, Hungary, from San Francisco, where he will remain at the head of the Conservatory of Music.

The Knickerbocker Quartet will give its first concert on Tuesday night in the Maple hall of the Palace Hotel. The quartet consists of D. M. Lawrence, D. B. Crane, R. P. Evans, H. Williams and J. H. Williams.

A song recital will be given this afternoon by Mme. Emilia Tojetti at Beethoven hall. The vocalist will be assisted by Messrs. Hinrichs, Dablow, Apel, Toepke and R. A. Lucchesi.

At the recent auction sale of 10,000 pieces of dress silks made by order of Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co., a number of buyers' names were omitted in all printed lists. Learning this, it was also ascertained that Hale Bros. of San Francisco had purchased the goods from the largest purchasers of any Pacific Coast house—New York Dry Goods Record.

When Frank Marion, alias Joe Guerrero, completes his term to-day in the County Jail for grand larceny he will be arrested on the charge of obtaining \$9.90 from A. Carnagha, grocer, 426 Green street, by false pretenses some months ago. He gave Carnagha a \$100 check, which was cashed by the grocer, and got \$9.90 change.

Captain Woodside of the Bawnmore says that he does not intend to sue the vessel, as he holds no claim against her. He has libeled the cargo on account of demurrage. The Bawnmore was built by W. J. Woodside, the captain's brother, and is still held by the original owner; consequently nobody has been bankrupted by operating her.

The police were notified last night of the disappearance on Wednesday last of August Pepper, 66 years of age, from his home, 1019 Valencia street.

An Aged Woman's Sudden Death.

The remains of a woman over 60 years of age were brought to the Morgue from the corner of Fulton and Divisadero streets last night. She was seen staggering and falling to the ground. She was not well dressed, but all her clothing was clean. There was nothing on her whereby she could be identified.

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THE NEW BOY IN THE FAIR WILL CONTEST.

POSSIBILITY THAT CHARLEY FAIR MAY BE RELIEVED OF HIS RESPONSIBILITY.

AN HEIR WITH ALL TO GAIN.

A RULING TO BE MADE NEXT SATURDAY LOCATING THE LAWYERS.

From present indications the complications over the will—not to mention the estate until later—of the late James O. Fair promise to be of an interesting character. Already the contest which has been promised on the part of Charles L. Fair has stirred up more of the circumstances of the life of the multi-millionaire than ever his children and their attorneys thought likely.

When the Fair offspring held their consultations with attorneys and finally concluded to wrest, if possible, the control of the vast estate from the hands of the trustees selected by their father there was evidently much that was overlooked. They did not apparently reckon on records of the past and deeds of which they were not aware being dragged out of the dim vistas of the years gone by and materialized into substantial facts.

Such has been done, however, and now the attorneys who represent the known heirs are somewhat handicapped by rumors and statements made, which, if true, would cause a revolution in their case.

It is for this and other reasons that they have been fighting for time. There is so much to verify and so much to sift out in all the time that they want to get to the bottom of the matter. It is not the events in the later life of Fair that they are bothered about, though, but those immediately preceding his divorce. The main figure in this is the alleged illegitimate son. That such a personage exists is said to be well known.

In speaking of this portion of the story last evening, J. J. McDade, the attorney, said that he had information that Fair was the father of a child by an Irish girl, and that the mother and child were being well taken care of in Sacramento. When Mrs. Fair learned of the matter, she investigated it, and found the child, but it was claimed to be the offspring of "Jim Smith," the latter, in fact, emphatically claimed it, although Fair provided for its mother's support. This was all that was known by Mr. McDade from hearsay.

Mrs. Fair visited the child and said she was sure that Mr. Fair was the father. Then followed the divorce suit, and in that was developed a point which may have an interesting bearing upon the present will case and affect the future of the child, whom it was claimed Fair was the father.

Henry Munger of this city, who was well acquainted with the affairs of the dead Senator, said yesterday, in speaking of the matter, that the tangle of Fair with the Irish girl was at the bottom of the trouble with his wife.

"Mrs. Fair learned that the boy had been born," he said, "and she never had the same feeling for her husband afterward. They had no open rupture, but she finally told him that she would not live with him as a wife. An effort was made by Fair to deceive her as to the paternity of the child, but she would believe nothing but what was evident to her as facts."

"But the point that will come out in the present proceedings is one that was revealed in the taking of testimony in the case. Fair was not anxious to fight his wife, he knew she was right, her contention, and, in order to avoid a public exposure of the case, he, through his attorney, acknowledged that the baby born in Sacramento was his child. He not only conceded this, but everything else, and even divided his fortune with his wife, as every one knows."

"Now the attorneys in the case are busily engaged in going through the records of the divorce in Nevada in order to see if this acknowledgment of the son is recorded, as it must be, in the proceedings. If such is the case one can imagine what an important bearing it will have on the present case."

"Fair knew that the boy existed, and, although he settled \$20,000 upon the mother and a like amount upon the boy, he inserted that \$50 clause in his will to head off any claims that might be made by either of them. The woman is now, I understand, a respected wife, and I do not suppose she would begin any contest. It is different with the boy, who, I heard, was in the hands of lawyers who will push him to the front to contest his rights."

So the Fair estate case stands at present outside of the court proceedings.

"No, there is nothing new regarding the will beyond the fact that the case comes up again on Friday," said the attorney, "and yesterday. The only thing I know about another will is what Mr. Goodfellow said yesterday, and that was he knew there was another will, but no one in San Francisco had seen, but which would be produced before long. He did not say where the will was nor who had it."

"Have you heard anything about the illegitimate son appearing?"

"Yes, a certain person stopped me in the street the other day and said he knew of such a child and where it is now, and that he was to be brought forward as a claimant to a portion of the estate."

"Does not the will provide for all such claimants?"

"Now there is a question. Of course a great deal has been said about the safekeeping of the will, but it could only be in the hands of one of the trustees, and the strongest instrument ever drawn. That may be so, but there is a difference of opinion regarding it. The clause which arranges for settlement with all such claimants is inserted in the will with an explanation that his experience of other men's estates after death caused its insertion. Now, here is the proposition which has been advanced. The will is not a photograph of Fair's mind at the time he drew the instrument, but it must have thought of something in his past life and had some one in mind who would be likely to come forward after his death. The natural conclusion would be that having such a party in mind he knew they could establish a claim."

"How do you think the court would construe that?"

"Well that is not for me to say. These explanations have been advanced, but whether they would be so construed by the court I do not know. As to an illegitimate child putting in a claim it could only be in the hands of one of the trustees, and the strongest instrument ever drawn. That may be so, but there is a difference of opinion regarding it. The clause which arranges for settlement with all such claimants is inserted in the will with an explanation that his experience of other men's estates after death caused its insertion. Now, here is the proposition which has been advanced. The will is not a photograph of Fair's mind at the time he drew the instrument, but it must have thought of something in his past life and had some one in mind who would be likely to come forward after his death. The natural conclusion would be that having such a party in mind he knew they could establish a claim."

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A SURPRISE COMMUNITY. HOW OIL WAS FOUND IN SUMMERLAND.



SANTA BARBARA, March 8.—Most everybody in the civilized world has heard of Summerland, the new Utopia that spiritualists undertook to found some five or six years since, where they were to enjoy their occult belief in peace, undisturbed by the ridicule or unbelief of unsympathizing skeptics. An account of the outcome of this experiment has never been written; of the disappointment and homesickness of the gentle strangers who came to this coast with happy expectations, only to find that the town lots for which they had paid decent village prices of from \$40 to \$50 apiece, resolved themselves into the steep hillside of a barley field of doubtful value, which almost any one could count dear at a hundred dollars an acre. Homes were built and tents were pitched on the steep slope. There was nothing else to do, for the most of the emigrants had very nearly consumed their small competences in their investment and the cost of the transcontinental journey. They tried to console themselves with the undoubted beauty of the location of the colony, lying midway between Montecito and Carpinteria, some eight miles from Santa Barbara, vested with an incompar-



SUMMERLAND FROM THE SEA.

able climate, and looking down upon the beautiful Pacific and the tranquil islands that bounded the horizon's edge. A public library was founded and well patronized, for the colony was for the most part composed of persons of some intellect and education, possessed of quiet tastes and a thirst for knowledge. There was a lecture hall, and it was understood by wondering outsiders that one of the more pretentious of the group had been elected to the tiny dwellings was a seance-house, where weird and mysterious doings took place.

It was only a short time, however, before the little settlement began to have grumblings of intestine strife. This was a logical result of the situation. Given a community of people with nothing to do, no industries and no way of making a living except by selling the necessities of life to each other, cut off from the outside world by the outside world by their peculiar organization, and discord will be the inevitable result. The tone of social intercourse grew decidedly wintry in Summerland. There was quarreling over water, quarreling over land, quarreling over representation and fraud. The temper ended in an outburst of libel suits, in which about half of the population of the settlement was arrayed on one side and the remaining half on the other. Libel suits that resulted in a fine bill of costs for the county and a verdict of "no cause of action." Disgusted and discouraged, one or two of the Summerland litigants moved away, and others were preparing to go, when a new and thrilling discovery was made that literally threw oil on troubled waters and bids fair to make the little settlement one of the most thriving in the State.

In the early days of the colony the accidental discovery was made that the whole village was underlain with a stratum of natural gas, and the hopes excited by this knowledge, as well as the immediate utility of the gas for purposes of fuel and lighting, did much to assuage the petty murmurings of the discontented and to fortify the settlers to patience. As time went on and no flow was found of sufficient importance to justify the expense of manufacturing or piping to surrounding towns, and the fact that little Summerland found her fuel underground came a matter of as little moment as the fact that Santa Barbara had her fuel by denuding her hills of their beauty.

Suddenly a report was circulated that beneath the black adobe soil that covers the most of Summerland oil had been found. A man named Smith Cole, digging for water, had struck considerable quantities of oil, which, when accurately measured, proved to be about five barrels a day. Other Summerland people went to digging wells, hoping that they, too, would chance upon the happy discovery. The first victory experiment or so was made by some for the purpose of speculation. But, although a trace of oil was found here and there, no one else found the fluid in paying quantities, and the matter was allowed to almost drop out of sight, as the discovery of natural gas had done. This indifference was not unnatural, in view of the fact that in a canyon back of Carpinteria, some eight years ago, a flow of oil was struck in paying quantities, and the matter was allowed to almost drop out of sight, as the discovery of natural gas had done. This indifference was not unnatural, in view of the fact that in a canyon back of Carpinteria, some eight years ago, a flow of oil was struck in paying quantities, and the matter was allowed to almost drop out of sight, as the discovery of natural gas had done.

Meanwhile H. L. Williams, one of the founders of the Summerland colony, had been silently considering the situation and making observations of his own. All along the beach in the vicinity of Summerland films of oil are seen on the tide flats, and in some spots the sand is curiously puffed up by a gas, which forces its way from far underground, which will burn if a match is applied to it. Instead of sinking a shaft upon the high bluff upon which the town stands, Mr. Williams decided to see what could be found along the ocean beach, where the indications were most favorable. Accordingly he sank five wells along the beach, a little above the reach of the tide, and in some of them he struck the power the sturdy muscles of Summerland

men. At a depth of from sixty to seventy feet he found oil. In two of the wells the flow was considerable. In two of the wells it was at a rate of about twenty-five barrels a day, according to his crude facilities for measurement. The fifth proved to be a fifty-barrel well, and quite recently this case swelling the total to about 125 barrels a day.

When the news of Mr. Williams' first important discovery was noised about, the oil-boring fever began to fire the veins of Summerland people, and even to agitate the citizens of Santa Barbara, who are generally understood to have reached a state of nirvana, where nothing mundane can disturb their composure. But Santa Barbara has of late evolved a Board of Trade, and this Board of Trade has been stirring up matters generally, and all the town is tingling with new purpose. It did not take long for L. K. Fisher, a prominent and wealthy citizen, to decide that Summerland offered a promising field for investment. Mr. Fisher at once commenced boring a couple of wells upon his own land, half a mile east of the little settlement, near Ortega station. Mr. Robert G. Goleta followed his example. A man named Loomis, from Los Angeles, leased some ground in Summerland and commenced sinking a shaft. Sanders and Dana, the latter the teacher employed at the tiny schoolhouse on top of the hill, concluded that they could not invest their savings to any better advantage. The defeated prohibition candidate for Public Administrator of Santa Barbara County caught the infection and started a well. The Summerland poetess watched the sinking of a shaft in her front-yard with as great interest and as high expectations as if she had never written a sonnet to the sea, which were uprooted to give way to it. All Summerland is now digging holes or preparing to sink shafts in its posy beds and vegetable gardens. The very children can be seen vigorously removing the soil with fireshovels and rigging toy dor-

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THE STINGS OF REMORSE.

SAM MEYER, HUSBAND OF GRACE BENJAMIN, TURNS HIS BACK ON HIS HOME.

HIS RECORD SHOWS THAT HE HAS BEEN A SLAVE TO HIS PASSIONS.

The tragedy of Grace Benjamin Meyer, who lost her life by asphyxiation in a bathroom at 406 Sutter street, has come to a close and the curtain of oblivion is slowly rolling down. The sad tale has been told and retold, and soon it will be forgotten by all save one, whose conscience makes a coward of him and will not beat peace. That one is Samuel C. Meyer, the lawfully wedded husband of the poor young woman, whose honor, even in death, he tried to besmirch by denying the marriage.

Meyer is no longer the debonair and happy man about town that he was. He is miserable now because his selfishness outweighed his manhood and his honor. He no longer occupies his rooms at 406 Sutter street, although his personal property is there still. Mr. Margetson, agent of the building, yesterday said that Meyer had not been near his rooms for two days. Memories of joys that were and maddening miseries of what was to come, haunt the man's mind and make it impossible for him to abide among the familiar scenes.

Meyer no longer attempts to offer excuses for his denial of the marriage. He freely admits that he did a mean and highly reprehensible act. He now looks back on his career, on his episodes of passion and reckless gratification of the senses, and sees the trail of the serpent behind him. His friends have forsaken him; his relatives look upon him with scornful contempt.

He has been a Lothario, this man Meyer. Somewhere back in the eighties he made the acquaintance of a handsome young woman of doubtful reputation named Pearl Wood, who had a child, a little girl, a year old, and resided in the Quincey place. Meyer fell madly in love with her, and she said the woman returned his passion. But a wealthy young San Franciscan was also a suitor for the favors of the fair Pearl.

When the relatives of this young man learned that the infatuated youth intended to marry his charmer, they set their heads to work, and evolved a scheme by which to save the young man from a disgraceful marriage. They went to Pearl Wood and bought her off for the sum of \$5000 on the agreement that she should leave the State. She accepted the money and the straightway informed her other lover, Meyer, of what she had done, and he quickly came to an understanding, Pearl, with her money, left the city, and Meyer followed and joined her immediately after. They traveled to Omaha, where they were married. Meyer, who had a merry time so long as Pearl's purchase money lasted. When it was all but gone vicissitudes began to crowd thick and fast upon Meyer. He finally made his way back to San Francisco, was forgiven by his mother and other relatives, and once more landed on his feet as a good fellow.

But his ruling passion rushed him into trouble once more. He was always in the company of a considerable number of entertainments with some woman with a pretty face and an attractive figure without regard to the moral side of the charmer's nature. Among those to whom he said courtly words, and who were his paramours, was a woman named Kate Burke, who came very near wrecking him irretrievably on the shoals of his unbridled passion. His best friends finally prevailed upon him to give her up and take on a semblance of decency.

Meyer had many other flames around his susceptible heart from time to time, but none of them proved serious until he met Grace Benjamin, whose story has already been told. It is no Meyer's fault that this woman does not now sleep in a dishonored grave.

TO DEDICATE ST. ANTHONY'S GERMAN CATHOLICS WILL ASSIST ARCHBISHOP RIORDAN TO-DAY.

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TO DEDICATE ST. ANTHONY'S GERMAN CATHOLICS WILL ASSIST ARCHBISHOP RIORDAN TO-DAY.

The formal dedication of St. Anthony's German Catholic Church will take place at the church edifice, corner of Army and Folsom streets, this morning at 10 o'clock. His Grace the Archbishop P. W. Riordan officiating. Four German Catholic benevolent societies will attend the ceremonies, and Father Miller, the Jesuit priest from San Jose, Father Clementine, director of the Catholic orphanage at Watsonville, and the clergy of St. Boniface will assist the Archbishop in the services.

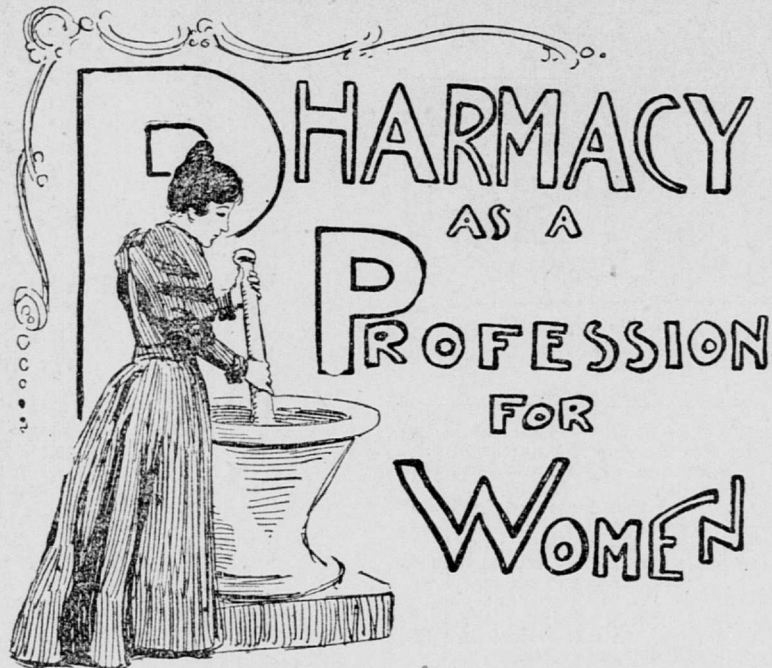
Promptly at 8:30 o'clock the procession will form in front of St. Boniface's Church on Golden Gate avenue. The Society of St. Louis, an organization of boys, will be in the van, and those of St. Anthony, St. Peter's and St. Paul's will follow in the order named, and the clergy of St. Boniface in carriages will bring up the rear. The line of march will be Golden Gate avenue, to Sixth street, to Mission, to Arroyo, to Folsom.

The church will be reached at about 10 o'clock. St. Peter's Society will welcome the Archbishop at the church entrance, and the formal blessing of the building within and without will follow. The clergy of St. Boniface, clad in the cowls and robes of their order, will participate in the ecclesiastical procession.

After the dedication a solemn high mass will be sung, with Father Clementine as celebrant. The gospels and a sermon in German by Father Miller continue the service, and after another high mass the Archbishop will preach in English.

At the conclusion of the services a grand dinner will be served, and at this, as well as at the dedication, all friends of the German Catholics are invited to be present.

The ladies of the congre-



THE NEW WOMAN WHO IS REACHING OUT HER slender hands to grasp so many of this world's opportunities and possibilities, pharmacy has often been suggested as an ideal profession.

Theoretically, a first-class druggist—luxurious in its appointments, exquisite in its neatness, bright with glittering rows of shining glass bottles and jars lettered with burnished gold, sweet with the mingled odors of spices, essences, roots, herbs and vaporized perfumes, and always quiet and well ordered—is the one place devoted to trade where a lady would be quite in harmony with her surroundings, and her presence and work meet with unqualified approval.

Only a good prescription clerk requires too a fair amount of education, combined with good judgment, accuracy of eyes and touch, discretion, and a decent stock of common-sense. Thus equipped a man whose tastes run in that direction finds a position in a pharmaceutical establishment both agreeable and well paid, and it has seemed to many that a woman equally well endowed might take up this line of work and be most successful therein.

Indeed, so well fitted do women seem for



Ella Higginson. (From a photograph.)

this special business that some years since it was confidently predicted that they would soon drive from the field the men who have for so long, in peaceful and undisputed possession of the mortar, scales and graduated glasses, put up our prescriptions. Oddly enough, though, in spite of all that has been said in favor of a feminine invasion into the kingdom of drugs, pharmacy is looked upon as a profession which has, so far, held close to its old conservative way. Though the colleges of pharmacy throughout the civilized world number among their students many women, and girls who have faith enough in their own abilities, and in the ultimate appreciation thereof by the general public, to take up the study in earnest, the druggists that employ women as clerks are far from being numerous.

Even here in California, where, under the act of 1891, some forty women are registered as pharmacists and assistant pharmacists, the woman prescription clerk is rarely met, and exceptions in this regard are to be found only in the State owned by women, but in the great majority of cases a male manager and male clerks are employed there, and the lady proprietor does none of the practical work.

In the small country places the wife or daughter of the resident physician often has charge of a miniature pharmacy; but, with few exceptions, in day care to popular prejudice the putting up of any but the simplest prescriptions is left to the medical gentleman himself.

Here in San Francisco we have three druggists managed by women, Mrs. A. B. McElroy, Mrs. A. E. Scott and Mrs. McDermott each being the proprietor and practical superintendent of an establishment which will not suffer by comparison with the best under masculine control and supervision.

At St. Joseph's Hospital also there is a woman in charge of the drug department, and never yet has pious Sister M. Hyacintha, made a mistake in the work intrusted to her, or given any cause for complaint. In Sacramento there are two such stores under feminine control, and Los Angeles and San Diego also have within their borders women druggists pursuing their chosen calling.

Little by little the barriers are being broken down, but it is slow work to combat prejudice and change public opinion, and prejudice and public opinion seem, so far, very much against the innovation.

Mrs. Ella Higginson, the well-known and brilliant writer of New Whatcom, Wash., is a practical pharmacist, and for some years conducted a druggist in that place. At first she met with no opposition—silent and otherwise—for the place was comparatively new then, and among its citizens were many who had little faith in the reliability and business capacity of "women folk." Before long, however, she demonstrated her fitness for her position so decidedly that she won her way into public confidence and favor, and when she retired from the care of business to devote herself exclusively to literary work, in which line she has achieved such signal success, her retirement was most sincerely regretted by the whole community.

Like most of all women who have had practical experience, Mrs. Higginson is a firm believer in pharmacy as a profession for her sex, but she is fully convinced that almost every woman who attempts to enter it will find it uphill work at first. Adverse public opinion, she says, is a great and most serious obstacle, and close and thorough study of the subject has forced her to believe that in regard to this matter such opinion is far stronger and harder to overcome here in the West than it is in the East.

Mrs. Higginson is also of the conviction that pharmacy is the one profession which men, as a rule, are jealously defending against the encroachment of their sisters, and that only in rare and exceptional cases do established druggists look upon the addition of women to their ranks with favor. The fact that in many cases it is almost impossible for a girl or woman to obtain admission behind the counters of a pharmacy in order to gain the necessary four years' experience which is a necessity for graduation from our college of pharmacy does indeed show that there is

electrical experiments through the day and sleep at night and answering every call for three months when the night bell rang, and the freight was sidetracked at his station. The night was very sultry and the crew sought the office for water. They discovered the bucket almost full of water and also Mr. Edison's solid asleep.

"Without awakening him they emptied the contents of the bucket, supposing it to be drinking water, and departed. The call came. Edison slept soundly on, oblivious of all about him. The bucket refilled just as the succeeding call went over the wire. Springing up, he answered it, and the question, 'Where were you when the previous call was sent?' greeted his ears immediately, and was a puzzle until he glanced at the office clock and saw he had slept four instead of two hours. Frank and brief was his reply, 'Asleep.'

"Report at the office here to-morrow and your time," spoke the dispatcher, and the next day we were tramping for new pastures. It was several days afterward before Edison learned of the secret of the failure of his new invention to do its work at the proper time and cause his dismissal. He swore me to secrecy at the time and I had not thought of it in years before until just now."

MAN'S FATAL DEFECT.

The One So Regarded in the Eyes of a Woman.

The papers are poking unmerciful fun at one woman for having the courage of her convictions. An unprecedented opportunity to pay back the grudge of ages was offered by a London journal which invited its "lady readers," as they seem always to call them on that side of the water, to air their views as to which of man's sins comes nearest to being unpardonable. Naturally enough, this called out an "elegant derangement of epithets" from the fustian fair ones, who, judging from their answers, object less to moral disapproval than to being called "ineffectual" and "chump." One of them, however, held up as the final and fatal shortcoming a quality which she called "ineffectualness," and the race of rising journalists has risen in a body to ask, "What does that mean?" and to make merry over the eccentricity which "stands at the gates and swallows savants," as the little girl expressed it, and passing over all known vices, sticks at one whose very name is a mystery to the critics.

The critics are all men, of course. If they weren't they would understand in a trice what she meant, and would know hers to be the only genuine stumbling-block among them all. For every one who has noticed that poverty, stupidity, bad manners, personal uncleanliness or even unfitness seem incapable of suggesting an impediment to the marriage of true minds. Their possessors go gaily to the altar every day, nor does the full-fledged villain apparently find difficulty in persuading some member of the persuadable sex to share his shady fortunes. Who ever heard of a bachelor criminal? He always has a wife and family to plead for him. But "ineffectualness" where is the word which can forgive it? Its definition is difficult without resorting to slang. In that vernacular the ineffectual man is the "chump," another word whose meaning is far from reassuring.

"What is a 'chump'?" disdainfully asked a severe relative of an irrepressible school-girl who had used the objectionable word and who as quickly replied, "Why, a chump is a—well, a person who doesn't get there."

This is the ineffectual man in a nutshell. He cannot arise to the occasion, he doesn't get there, he is a chump—and woman despises him from his coldness and his discerning little heart. She asks but little below; often, indeed, she only wants the merest masculine peg on which to hang her affections and ideals and feminine aspirations. She does not require that peg to "screw put" in the wall, and it is a pity that she is so easily won. She never seizes the moment too soon, the man who is afraid to propose and the man whose self-security leads him to precipitate matters from his own coldness and a reliance on his lack of business success and the man whose prosperity makes him presuming—one and all, she scorns them as ineffectual and passes by on the other side. As the astute banker in "The Henrietta" mutely remarks, "A woman never forgives a man for not being there when she is about to fall." Success, or at least a simulation of success, is what woman worships; and while she may overlook failure in the man she already loves, she never falls in love with it in the first place.

This is why woman, by no means "uncertain coy and hard to please," looks for the day and one man and one is taken and the other left. It is not mere boldness; oh, no! nor business prosperity nor common-sense that commends the former to her favor, but that subtle, undefinable characteristic partaking of all these qualities yet distinctly different, which is "sand." Fair Ellen, before the stirring events of her wedding night, probably thought one man was as good as another, but when young Lochinvar pranced in and at exactly the right moment, and in exactly the right way, claimed her for his own, while the ineffectual man, "the poor, craven bridegroom, said never a word," what woman would hesitate? She never does. She has no other but a woman's reason, which she puts in softened form to the disconsolate possessor of all the virtues but the one thing needful:

She said: "I admire and respect you. But your lack of character is Barney McGee!" —Philadelphia Press.

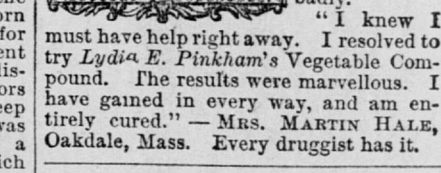
The poet Swinburne is 58 years old and in the prime of physical condition. He is an unimpressive figure. He is scarcely five feet in height, his face is ghastly pale, and his head, which is large in proportion to his body, is covered with a thick shock of uncombed hair.

BACKACHE AND BEARING-DOWN PAINS.

Nearly Drove Mrs. Martin Hale Wild. How She Obtained Relief.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS]

"Nearly all last winter I was sick in bed, and was attended by different physicians; none cured me, none helped me very much. When I attempted to get up, it was always the same story; my back would ache, I was dizzy and faint, the bearing-down pains were terrible. I also had kidney trouble badly. 'I knew I must have help right away. I resolved to try Dr. J. C. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The results were marvellous. I have gained in weight, strength, and am entirely cured.' —Mrs. M. MARTIN, Oakdale, Mass. Every druggist has it.



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A PAGE FOR WOMEN

SOME OF THE LATEST FASHIONS.

Many of us have from last spring one of the pretty striped silks which were much in demand then and will be more used than ever this year. Design No. 1 gives a lovely idea for such a silk. One costume which will shortly be done by a pretty widow is of a black and white silk. The ground is white, and the narrow black stripes are about ten inches apart. Between the stripes is a vine-like design in black of a very dainty, but unknown, variety of flower. The skirt is very full, the stripes on the bias; the bodice is a sort of coat with a low cut vest of white lace over black silk. The collar is edged with jet and a jet girdle completes a toilette to be worn as a dinner dress when dining at home.

In sketch No. 2 is a girlish model for a waist in shell pink peau de soie with tiny pale green dots. The ribbons are of the same shade as the dots. Deep frills of lace complete a basque which will be reproduced in many combinations, and as remnants can be used effectively not a few will be made up this season for seaside hops.

Figure 3 is clad in evening toilette of white moire silk. The seams of the full skirt are outlined with black velvet, the two front ones are apparently turned back to show an underskirt of black net embroidered with jet. The sleeves and belt are of the velvet, and the whiteness of the

feather aigrette, which is seen so much on Paris importations.

For a young woman nothing can be prettier to wear in the evening at a watering-place than a toilet of ivory silk muslin, scattered with pompadour flowers. Dress must be entirely accented pleated. The skirt pleats widen as they descend. Belt and collar of velvet in the shade called rose-roi lace yoke. The lining to be effective must be of ivory white glace silk.

The first displays of spring and summer millinery will soon be made, and the models will be eagerly scrutinized to see in what direction the wind of fashionable fancy sets.

A Paris paper says that every model appears to be a maze of bows, feathers, flowers and buckles in an apparently heterogeneous collection. It takes some time and a little experience to separate the details and find out exactly how each feather and wonderfully made hat and bonnet is concocted.

In some classes size seems to be the principal requirement, and a few of the most dashing chapeaux were surely designed for our bonny California girls. They will be able to carry them off admirably, and, to confess the truth, I have had a "private view" of several millinery triumphs which are enough to divert the attention of the best of us from strictly Lenten thoughts.

The sensible girl, with the moderate allowance, will purchase one chic hat from a first-class milliner, and will then look around and find one or two pretty fancy straws, for which she will buy some inexpensive posies and ribbons. Then if she can design, let her take the chapeaux to a cheap milliner, and tell her exactly how to trim them, and they can be carefully done for from 50 cents to 75 cents apiece.

Last summer a pretty girl with a small purse visited several of the best shops, and

an entire gown of this somber fabric does not seem to be very taking; however, I will describe one which must have been very handsome.

The skirt was well hung and lined with horsehair and composed of the finest duchesse satin. The corsage was draped in old white Brussels lace, almost without fullness. A Smyrna velvet collar, slightly decollete, was cut in points and embroidered with the finest cut jet beads, fitted to the shoulders. A velvet stock in folds, with diamond and jet bayette.

The girdle was of Smyrna velvet ribbon, tied at the side in front with long loops and ends. Very wide sleeves with drapery hanging below the elbow. With this elegant gown were worn a pair of the new French ties with red Louis Quinze heels. The bright red shining out of the black satin is said to have been very fetching, and the silk stockings were like gossamer; indeed, much attention has been given to making stockings beautiful. The open work and embroidery are all on the front, both instep and ankle. Many have the entire front in real lace, either black or white. The colored silk stockings are always worn to match as nearly as possible the kid or satin of the slipper.

The last craze of the Parisiennes is to make their garters works of art, and now ribbons, lace, velvet, flowers and jewelry are all combined in forming one pair of garters.

A bride's garters are thus described: One pair is in liberty satin puffed over an elastic, with ruffled edges on either side and a deep flounce of exquisite lace falling over the knee. A jaunty bow of yellow satin ribbon with long ends trims one side.

Another of mauve satin puffed over the elastic, with ribbon ruche on each edge, a choux of ribbon on one side and two rosettes swinging on the ends of ribbon



Dinner dress of ruby-colored velvet and white satin, trimmed with fur and embroidery. Bell-shaped skirt of white velvet, open at the side over embroidered white satin simulating an underskirt, a border of which all around below the velvet. This and the white satin are outlined with sable. A knot of black velvet is set above the opening of the skirt, the fur continuing to the waist.

Visiting toilette composed of cloth in two tones of blue and jet-embroidered white cloth. The front, describing a princess robe, is of white cloth adorned with jetted embroidery, the shoulder-cape matching. Full skirt forming flutings all round. The back of the bodice is full, confined by closely set runnings and a belt of black velvet. The fulness of the front is similarly gathered at either side of the white cloth panel. Sleeves cut on the cross with plenty of fulness at the top.

OF INTEREST TO ALL WOMEN.

The fashions of picturesque hats and clothes generally are very fleeting and should not be indulged in by those of moderate means, as nothing is more depressing than to put all one's money into an article which is so conspicuous that one is known by it for the months one is doomed to wear it.

Ready-made suits in shops often include great bargains, but they must be very carefully chosen, and a little more money expended in having a gown made to order is, as a rule, much more satisfactory.

Shirri-waists are a boon to most women. They can be bought ready-made if once the right size is secured, and they are a great addition to a woman's comfort in hot weather, but do not look well worn without any coat unless the thermometer has climbed up unusually high; then costumes are not severely criticized.

A tea-gown nowadays is not only a luxury, but a necessity as well, as one can slip such a gown on and off with ease and comfort.

A pleasing variety from the prevailing plain skirt is given by having the front of accordion-pleated net, over which fall panels of the striped faille. This plan commends itself for remodeling narrow skirts. A silk lining of stylish fullness is provided and covered with accordion pleating on the front and sides. This pleating may be of any plain fabric—China silk, taffeta, net, chiffon or embroidery—in keeping with the silk of the skirt. The old skirt will then be entirely used for full back breadth, which should have in godet pleats, and form the two panels near the front.

Silver combs have strong rivals in those of shell and amber.

Grenadines will be worn this summer, but crepons will be more fashionable.

A skirt of heavy black gros grain is suitable with various waists, for one in light mourning.

The light tan and beige colors, and the serviceable black and navy serges will be worn again in skirts with shirri-waists during the coming season.

Black lawn, striped black and white dainty, also black and white gingham, are to be worn by young ladies in mourning this summer. For their pure white dresses nabsok and Victoria lawns are used, also the silk gingham and cotton crepons.

Bows of satin ribbon with erect loops

hanging below. A black chintilly lace butterfly surmounts the large choux.

This particular bride had several more pairs, but any number of dainty garters can be devised and buckles for them form quite an item, but of course one can understand that when it is known that many New York women find not the least difficulty in spending every year \$20,000 on their clothing, and I am not alluding to the Gouds or Astors either. It does seem very extravagant, but it does good to "let the money in circulation."

WOMEN FARMERS AND RANCHERS.

A Number of Them Doing Business Successfully in Kansas.

The management of Kansas farms and ranches is not confined entirely to men, for, according to the Topeka Capital, there are some very shrewd and capable managers among the ladies. One of these is Miss Kittie D. La Master of Gardner, Johnson County. Miss Master goes to the Livestock Exchange and attends to the financial part of the business.

"I have been engaged in farming," says the lady, "for the past six years, on account of ill health of my father, who is incapacitated for work on account of rheumatism, which goes hard with him at his age, which is 73 years. When my mother and myself took charge of the farm of over 800 acres every one predicted we would be failures, but we are very well satisfied with the results."

Of the other Kansas women who are patrons of the Kansas City livestock market may be mentioned Mrs. L. D. Harbison, Silverdale, Cowley County; Mrs. B. D. Freeman, Madison, Greenwood County; Mrs. Mary A. Dowling, Chapman, Dickinson County; Mrs. Mary Nurgessen, La Cygne, Linn County; and Mrs. John Stack, Roseville, Shawnee County. There are some ladies who manage large cattle ranches. Mrs. Lucien Scott, widow of Judge Lucien Scott of Leavenworth, Kans., manages her ranch in the Panhandle of Texas, which consists of 250,000 acres, all fenced, and on which there are between 6000 and 7000 cattle.

To Sweeten the Breath.

A woman who adores onions and says she would eat them anyhow because of their salutary effect on her complexion avers that the scent can be entirely removed, no matter how they have been served, if you drink a cup of black coffee immediately after eating them. She says, also, that a clove or wintergreen cream will remove the smell of wine from the breath, and that she uses a gargle of camphor and myrrh if she gets the idea that her breath is the least bit tainted.



Spring costume of a new shade of brown, with check formed of fine red lines. The skirt is fastened on the hips in front. Cutaway coat with the new short full skirt; brown velvet collar. Dainty front of accordion-kilted lace chiffon and Oriental galon. Rose velvet toque, with jet stars and front coronet; black paradise aigrette.

lois"—a collarette that has something of the effect of the fur-like collars with stole-like ends that have been so fashionable this winter. One charmingly pretty one was in gray satin embroidered in silver gray and gold, falling in long ends, also embroidered, to the bottom of the skirt.

Black crepon will be the leading fabric for the Lenten days.

Bayadere stripes of silk on wool crepon were so popular last season that they are repeated.

Homespun and boucle cloth come in most exquisite colorings. They are loosely and roughly woven, but are pleasantly soft to the touch.

Novel French knickknacks.—Double photograph screens in gilt bronze; tiny figures in imitation of old silver, holding velvet pin cushions, trills (Le Petite Marchande, Le Vendeur, Bebe avec bouquet, etc.); silver sugar-sifters and sugar-tongs of Russian design; bouillie spoons with ivory bowls; Louis XV shell salt-cellars; Limoges vases with Dresden flowers; spallots and candlesticks in Sevres blue china, with Croix de Lorraine decoration; a bronze lamp, the base a graceful representation of a Japanese lily; an exquisite sparg gold and bronze, Louis XV design; a lovely basket in gilt wicker, filled with Nice roses and maidenhair fern, and another crowded with most natural-looking cyclamens; bonbon bags in painted and embroidered shades; designs; Empire lamp and candle shades; a new Louis XVI design in silver pocket combs, brushes, glasses, powder-boxes, etc.; a new and charming Japanese candle-shade; embroidered Japanese silk envelopes, to contain six or a dozen handkerchiefs; and a gold serpent with a sapphire set in the head, forming a watch brooch, are among the novelties offered as etrennes this New Year.

Double-breasted blouse waists are a novelty shown by London tailors.

Green is forsaken, and yellow's torments. But blue is the loveliest color that's worn.

From an old New York.

At the last Assembly ball in New York, Miss Mary Howard's gown consisted of a very full skirt of pale green moire; bodice of green moire, covered with white chiffon and trimmed with small pink roses; white satin belt and bow.

Mrs. George de Forest wore a gown of pale blue satin, trimmed with point lace; insertions and flounces of white chiffon.

Clusters of roses are worn on many evening dresses, appearing on the shoulder and on the front of the corsage. They are used on the skirts also with excellent effect.

Kissing a woman's lips is a great insult in Finland.

Drunkenness is very rare among Japanese women.

The broad-spreading effect so favored of late for hats will continue in popularity, and the velvet ribbon bows and wide wings are in constant demand. Jeweled effects

are very popular, and the pins, buckles and clasps appear in endless variety of patterns, brilliants being specially prominent.

Hats are very gay in coloring, and are either of two colors, or with the brim and crown of differing materials. Many of the large picture hats are finished with a delicate straw lace edge, fastened with handsome gimp. Some of the rough straw hats in two colors are gay to an extreme.

Jet and gold are seen in trimming combinations, and also Oriental iridescent beads with gold and jet. Fur trimmings are headed with jet bands, and the fancy for fur is carried so far as to show seal, sable and mink breteles on white chiffon bodices.

Wiggins—My boy, if you live beyond your income you are bound to come to grief.

Spenditt—My dear fellow, if I had to live within it I would be miserable even now.

THE LATEST STATIONERY.

Scarlet Leather, White Enamel and Monogrammed Paper the Rage.

The very latest stationery is plain, rich, creamy white, glossy paper. In one corner at the top are placed the street and number or name of your house and your crest. In linen paper the same tints of white and cream are the most smart, and the crest in blue, black, bronze, red or dull green is used. On small note size the simple address in fine gold or silver script is pretty. Most truly elegant women who do not allow "folly to lead to art" or caprice of fashion to violate the laws of good taste use only white paper, and indulge the humor or fancy with the use of gay tinted wax, though gold, violet, black or blue is only allowable with white paper.

Many papers use tinted papers. To women who wish to distinguish themselves by the use of one color, such as gray, violet or even tinted papers, the dignified dull blues, stone grays and pale lavender are the most popular. The gray paper has a style of its own, and is quite as elegant as white.

An ideal writing-desk is a small one of white enamel with many small drawers, several large ones, and pigeon-holes of every size. All its furnishings are of scarlet leather. There is a pen-rack of leather, with a paper-weight, and inkwell and a jolly broad scratch-pad. A big flat blotter has corners of leather and a bookleaf cover. A small roller of blotting paper is black. Invariably use tinted papers or a lavish display of wax on white paper. In leather, and even the paper-cutter and stamp-box, etc., are of scarlet. A funny pen-wiper is made of scarlet flannel, pinked to shape of a rose or a many-leaved daisy. From the heart of this gay flower a scarlet sprite emerges, being firmly glued, and serving to make the pen-wiper stiff

and solid as well, besides giving it a comical touch.

Square envelopes and large sheets of paper, almost square, are used. A curious fancy which one mother had in writing to her daughter at a far-off convent school where all home letters were read was to place a G in the corner of the envelope as if purely by accident.

This meant "Do you want goodies?" The girl in turn would scatter through her carefully written pages little scraggly C's, L's, V's and similar hieroglyphics. C meant "We want some candy"; L, "We are awfully lonely"; V, "We need a vacation; even a few days' fun; do call us home," and L, "Queer how clothes wear out; we'd like a new gown each."

In Paris at one time a language of stamps was quite in vogue. The stamp placed on paper one uses as well as the handwriting. The well-bred woman of society—for she is usually a criterion in such matters, not and letter writing being more of a business than a social form of amusement—uses quality, lichen or smooth, of the correct shape and unruled. It must also be used with infinite discretion. A note must not be written on a sheet of letter paper and

Double cape in heavy, rich, moire silk, lined with current-red shot silk; chiffon collar, with bunches of red roses.

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no letter should be compressed into the narrow limits of a note, because a note is a few words at most and should not nearly fill the sheet. If it does it ceases to be a note, and letter paper should be used.

The correct note should always have the address of the sender either engraved or written in the right-hand upper corner of the first page. The date should never be omitted, and Thursday, Wednesday or Tuesday is not enough; the date of the month and the year should be clearly written. As all social obligations are debts to society or to ourselves, it is well to be explicit and businesslike in all matters pertaining to engagements and answering or refusing invitations.

Aprons.

Aprons for nurses are made of two widths of the material used, and are cut from thirty-eight to forty inches long. When finished they usually reach to the bottom of the dress. They have long wide strings, and are trimmed at the bottom with lace, a wide hemstitched hem or embroidery. Aprons for waitresses are not more than thirty-four to thirty-six inches long, and require only a breadth and a half of the material. They are finished with a wide hem, or hem and tucks.—Baltimore American.



YALE'S Almond Blossom Complexion Cream

What is more beautiful than the soft, dimpled, rose-leaf cheeks of a precious little baby? Every woman will gladly admit—nothing. What would you give to have just such a complexion? I can distinctly hear the echo of every woman's answer—everything I possess. Now, my dear friend, let me tell you a little secret that is not generally known. Mme. Yale's Complexion Cream will give you just such a complexion as babies have. Clear pink and white, fine-grained and beautiful—just such complexions as inspire the divine feeling of love and make sweethearts and husbands yearn for the tempting kiss. Mme. Yale attributes the beauty of her complexion to the constant use of this delicious cream. Her fame has been heralded from ocean to ocean by all the leading newspapers of the world, who publicly declare her to be the most beautiful woman on earth.

Yale's Almond Blossom Cream is PURE. It is cleansing, healing and refreshing. Try a jar and be convinced and beautified at the same time. Price \$1. For sale by druggists and dealers everywhere, or

MME. M. YALE, Temple of Beauty, 146 State St., Chicago.

REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco, are agents for the dealers of the Pacific Coast with all of my remedies.

OPENING.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, MARCH 11 AND 12, I WILL MAKE A SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF FRENCH

PATTERN BONNETS AND HATS

—AND—

LATEST NOVELTIES IN MILLINERY.

P. F. BUTLER,

808 MARKET STREET, PHELAN BUILDING.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOREAU'S ORIENTAL CREAM, or MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash, Itch, and every blemish on the skin. It is a perfect skin cleanser, and its use is a sure way to a lady's beauty.

For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canada and Europe.

Beware of Base Imitations. \$1.00 Reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same.

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SOME OF THE LATEST WALKING, DINNER AND EVENING COSTUMES.

neck is enhanced by the band of black velvet, beautifully embroidered in jet, which heads the full ruffle of old lace. Little tufts of white enrich plumes adorn the belt and the front seams. An aigrette of black and white is very chic worn in the hair.

The next costume was worn by Mme. Bonnet in "La Femme a Papa." The French journals describe it as a charming gown of black surah with cut out trefol pattern forming transparency over pink. Bodice adorned with artistic lace. Collar and sash of Nile green satin ribbon. Velvet toque with flowers and aigrette. Another dress worn in the same play by Mme. Bonnet was of pink velveteen. Bodice of cream-colored lace, confined by a belt having for fastening three bows of pink ribbon held by three paste buckles. Fluted skirt forming ripples at the bottom.

Mme. Judie was much admired when she appeared in "La Femme a Papa" wearing a long wrap made of beige cloth, trimmed with gold galon, embroidered with beads, gray fur border and collar. Fluted shoulder cape, trimmed with galon. For such a wrap I would suggest a lining of green silk, covered with bunches of violets. No. 5 gives some idea of a gown from Paris which will be worn at an Easter ball. The skirt of buttercup yellow satin shows panels of the same shade of tulle, embroidered in greenish gold sequins.

Thus tulle covers the satin waist and forms the balloon part of the sleeves. Quantities of buttercups finish the bodice and two great bunches adorn the skirt. The two large buttons are of buttercup yellow enamel, with flecks of greenish gold. They are very handsome and are mounted in gold.

For the last cut I had to read about the costumes worn by the leading actresses in "Les Ricochets de l'Amour," and found that Mile. Marie Magnier wore the one I give, in the second act. It is a rich toilette of opal moire. The bodice is covered with a sort of coat of artistic laces and jabot of green silk, covered with bunches of violets. The buttons were very large and exquisite. The hat will be frequently seen here in many combinations.

In the same act Mme. Magnier appeared in a gown with a slight train of flowerscattered moire. Bodice veiled by rosettes mauve silk muslin, with inserts of lace, voluminous sleeves, sash tastefully knotted on the left side.

Mile. Depoix's toilette was much commented on. It is of red and ecru glace silk, belt and collar of black satin, capelet forming stole by Venetian point. Behind, the belt is fastened with a very artistic bow. Six large jetted buttons on one of the folds of the train at the bottom were much noticed, but whether they will reappear on many gowns remains to be seen. Mile. Depoix wore a flower toque with the

could find nothing that would suit her under \$10, so we went out shopping together, and decided which hat was most becoming, and before the morning had passed she had found almost exactly the style she so admired in an untrimmed shape, and the ribbon and flowers did not take long to find. The result was a hat which was greatly admired, and she spent exactly \$8.85 for the hat and material, and \$1 for trimming. Positively I preferred the hat so selected to the imported one.

I have selected a number of pretty sleeves for the new dresses, and as long as the skirts remain severely plain great attention will concentrate on the bodices, which are really very lovely, many of them.

Black satin has never been more used than during the past season and it will continue in vogue, especially for skirts, as



Smart little jacket in chenille cloth; double square sailor collar; the upper one of ivory cloth, is richly braided in Oriental colors. Toque of black-jetted fancy straw, with ivory paradise aigrette rising from a rosette of black roses; roses at the back. Ruff of white accordion chiffon striped jet cabochons, and fastened with roses. Muff of ivory cloth and cornflower velvet, with roses to match.

THE LEAD OF THE POOL

BY ANTHONY HOPE

CHAPTER V.

"I wish to goodness," remarked the Rev. Sigismund Taylor, rubbing the bridge of his nose with the corner of the Manual, "that the vicar had never introduced arduous confession. It may be in accordance with the practice of the Primitive Church, but—one does meet with such curious cases. There's nothing the least like it in the Manual."

He opened the book and searched its pages for some analogy," said Mr. Taylor, throwing it down and putting his hands in the pockets of his cassock. "Poor girl! She was quite distressed, too. I must have something to tell her when she comes next week."

Mr. Taylor had, in face of the difficulty, taken time to consider, and the penitent had gone away in suspense. To represent one's self as a dressmaker—well, there was nothing very outrageous in that; it was unbecoming, but venial, to tell sundry fibs by way of supporting the assumed character—the Manual was equal to that; but the rest of the disclosure was the crux. Wrong, no doubt, was the conduct—but how wrong? That made all the difference. And then there followed another question: What ought to be done? She had asked for advice about that also, and although such counsel was not strictly incumbent on him, he felt that he ought not to refuse it. Altogether he was puzzled. At eight-and-twenty one cannot be ready for everything; yet she had implored him to consult nobody else and decide for her himself. "I've such a trust in you," she had said, wiping away an incipient tear-drop; and, although Mr. Taylor told her the individual was nothing and the office everything, he had been rather gratified. Thinking that a turn in the open air might clear his brain and enable him better to grapple with this very thorny question, he changed his cassock for a long-tailed coat, put on his wide-awake, and leaving the precincts of St. Edward Confessor, struck across Park Lane and along the Row. He passed several people he knew, both men and women. Mrs. Marland was riding, attended by two young men and, a little further on, he saw old Lord Thrapston tottering along on his stick. Lord Thrapston hated a parson, and growled at poor Mr. Taylor as he went by. Mr. Taylor shrank from meeting his eye and hurried along till he reached the Serpentine, where he stood still for a few minutes drinking in the fresh breeze. But the breeze could not bring his puzzle out of his brain. Was it a joke or merely an escape? What had she said to the young man? What had her feelings been or become toward the young man? Moreover, what had she made the young man's feelings to be for her? When he came to think it over Mr. Taylor discovered with a shock of surprise that on all these distinctly material points the confession had been singularly incomplete. He was ashamed of this, for of course it was his business to make the confession full and exhaustive. He could only plead that at the moment it had seemed thorough and candid—an unreserved revelation. Yet those points did, as a fact, remain obscure.

"I wish I knew a little more about human nature," sighed Mr. Taylor. He was thinking of one division of human nature, and it is likely enough that he knew next to nothing of it.

A hand clapped him on the shoulder, and with a start, he turned around. A tall young man, in a new frock coat and a faultless hat, stood by him, smiling at him.

"What, Charlie, old fellow?" cried Taylor, "where do you spring from?"

Charlie explained that he was up in town for a month or two.

"It is splendid to meet you the first day! I was going to look you up," he said.

Sigismund Taylor and Charlie had been intimate friends at Oxford, although Charlie was, as time counts there, very considerably the junior. For the last two or three years they had hardly met.

"But what are you up for?"

"Oh, well, you see, my uncle wants me to get called to the bar, or something, so I ran up to have a look into it."

"Will that take a month?"

"Look here, old fellow, I've got nothing else to do—I don't see why I shouldn't stretch it for three months. Besides, I want to spend some time with my ancestors."

"In the British Museum; I am writing a book about them. Quer for some of them were, too. Of course, I am specially interested in Agatha Mercer, but I suppose you never heard of her."

Mr. Taylor confessed his ignorance, and Charlie, taking his arm, walked him up and down the bank, while he talked on his subject. Agatha Mercer was always interesting, and just now anything about the Pool was interesting; for there was one reason for his visit to London which he had not disclosed. Nettie Wallace had, when he met her, been mysteriously dropped a word which seemed to imply that the other Agatha was often in London. Nettie tried to recall her words, but the mischief was done and Charlie became more than ever convinced that he would grow rusty if he staid always at Langbury Court. In fact, he would suffer it no longer, and to town he went.

For a while Sigismund Taylor listened with more than the interest to Charlie's story, but it chanced that one word caught his notice.

"She comes out of the temple," said Charlie, in a voice of hushed reverence, with which he was wont to talk of the unhappy lady.

"Out of where?" asked Mr. Taylor.

"The temple, Oh, I forgot. The temple is—"

And Charlie gave a description which, when he met her, he had mysteriously dropped a word which seemed to imply that the other Agatha was often in London.

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Mrs. Marland still in her seat, sat down by her. She was surprised and pleased to hear that Charlie was in town, and she wasn't.

"I left him at home in deep dumps. You've never been to Langbury Court, have you?"

Taylor shook his head.

"Such a sweet old place! But, of course, rather dull for a young man, with nobody but his mother and just one or two slow country neighbors."

"Oh, a run'll do him good," said Mrs. Marland, glancing at her companion. She wanted only a very little encouragement to impart her suspicions to him. It must, in justice to Mrs. Marland, be remembered that she had always found the simplest explanation of Charlie's devotion to the Pool hard to accept, and the most elaborate demonstration of how a Canadian canoe may be upset unconvincing.

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"Dear, dear!" murmured Mr. Taylor. "Oh, I've no positive proof, but I fear so—and a very undesirable entanglement, too, with some one quite beneath him. Yes, I think I had better tell you about it."

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Meanwhile, that gentleman himself was telling Agatha Glyn a very humorous story. Agatha did not laugh. Suddenly she interrupted him.

"Why don't you ask me more about it?"

"I thought you'd tell me if you wanted me to know," he answered.

"Such a sweet old place! But, of course, rather dull for a young man, with nobody but his mother and just one or two slow country neighbors."

"Oh, a run'll do him good," said Mrs. Marland, glancing at her companion. She wanted only a very little encouragement to impart her suspicions to him. It must, in justice to Mrs. Marland, be remembered that she had always found the simplest explanation of Charlie's devotion to the Pool hard to accept, and the most elaborate demonstration of how a Canadian canoe may be upset unconvincing.

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Editor and Proprietor.

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SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1895

Shake your troubles.

Get your work off your mind.

Read the CALL and know it all.

The man who does least makes the most fuss.

Enjoy your Sunday, but don't make it a whole loaf.

We have too many laws and too few enforcements.

People who borrow trouble are always willing to give it.

No rest is good except that which conduces to good work.

An empty stomach is nearly always full of food for thought.

If woman desires man to be good she should not tempt him.

The idle attaché might be set to work nursing the street beggars.

The man who keeps out of the frying-pan never has to jump in the fire.

The man who takes breakfast in bed is not up to date, but he is in de siecle.

The most appropriate monument to the dead Congress is the Cleveland bust.

Some people waste so much time in repenting, they never have time to atone.

No matter how cheap a joke may be, we always prefer it at the expense of another.

A broad mind can always find more room in the crowded world than a narrow one.

There are some birds which it is much better to have in the bush than in the hand.

Some men are willing to stand close to a friend only because they wish to make a touch.

Take a look at the city and see how much \$5,000,000 well expended could improve it.

The business advantages of San Francisco are not greater than her holiday attractions.

The way of the transgressor is hard simply because he paves the way with cobblestones.

Society girls are not precipitate about Lenten penance, but they make a high bluff at it.

You make stepping-stones for yourself when you take the stones from your neighbor's path.

The office-holder may complain of his thorny office, but he is generally too stuck on it to resign.

Those who have the most pride in San Francisco as it is the most eager to make it better.

Every community should make idleness harder than work for every man in it who is capable of work.

Some people are so stingy and so blind that they see no beauty in moonlight except that it saves gas.

Grover may be as good a fisherman as ever, but he will never catch suckers with mugwump bait any more.

Ask your neighbor if he can remember anything about the Oriental war except the peacock feather of Li Hung Chang.

No matter how windy the speech of an orator may be, the average man always considers it eloquent if it blows his way.

One cause of unhappy marriages is that so many husbands and wives are more wedded to themselves than to one another.

Society belles often fall in the matrimonial market because they flirt with ten men per cent each instead of loving one man at par.

It was rather hard on Li Hung Chang that he lost his yellow jacket before winter began and gets it back again just as spring is coming in.

It is a foolish headdress who regards a foreign nobleman as an attractive novelty since there are so many of them on the bargain-counter.

Since there was so much fuss and folly over the Gould-Castellane wedding, just think what would happen if there should be a divorce suit.

The politician is known from the statesman by the fact that he regards local appropriations as the only appropriate things in politics.

Patriotism may be eager to patronize home industry, but if the industry doesn't advertise its existence the patriotism will never know where to catch on.

As a result of the immigration of Swedes and Norwegians, it is said that there are more men trained as sailors living in Minnesota than in all New England.

If the anarchists would quit trying to abolish law and set about trying to get rid of the law-makers, they might strike business men as a good crowd to join.

Some New York women are talking of organizing a school of lectures for husbands with the idea probably of giving a superior instruction to the home course.

Manufacturers who are seeking to build up a home market for home products should not overlook the fact that the best way to do it is to advertise in home papers.

It is astounding to learn that the admirers of James G. Blaine in Maine have not yet succeeded in raising more than \$50 to erect a monument to him, and that they have now applied to the Legislature for assistance. Of course, the Legislature might well appropriate money for a monument to the greatest statesman the commonwealth has known, but it ought not to give either assistance or recognition to such a body of pretended admirers as the one now making a mockery of the work.

THE PROPER COURSE.

A Republican nominee for Councilman in Oakland, having withdrawn in favor of a non-partisan candidate in his ward, the Republican Central Committee has promptly solved the problem of the situation by nominating a Republican who had received the endorsement of the Democratic party. This was proper. The Republicans of the city generally should support the action of the committee, and those of that particular ward should confirm it by voting solidly for the gentleman thus endorsed.

Parties exist because there is reason for their existence. They are not haphazard aggregations of men, but vital organisms embodying profound political principles and charged with the duty of supporting and carrying out great political measures. Men ally themselves with a great party because they believe in the principles the party represents and are advocates of the measures which it supports. In this way party politics has the dignity of a philosophy of government and a system of statecraft. It is not a mere matter of spoils and office seeking, but an earnest endeavor on the part of a large proportion of the people to achieve by discipline and organization a power which they can use for the advancement of the welfare and an increase of the grandeur of the republic.

The non-partisan represents no principle and stands for no measure. He has no animating sentiment with which his fellow-man can sympathize. He is either a mere negative factor in the community, opposed to everything that any one else undertakes, or else he is one whose political instincts begin with a desire for office and whose political thoughts end in devising means to obtain it. In either case he is only a marplot, without a conception of the true objects of politics, and incapable of understanding the methods by which alone representative governments can be carried on.

If the non-partisan is true to his narrow creed, he never combines with his neighbor, for such a combination would be the nucleus of a party. Few of them, however, are sufficiently logical to comprehend their creed or sufficiently faithful to be true, even if they comprehend it. Most of them are willing and eager to make combinations of any kind and on any terms, and as a result they soon form for themselves a senseless aggregation known by the self-stultifying title of a non-partisan party. These combinations have everything that constitutes a party except political principles. They have candidates for office, ward strikers, hangers-on and all the machinery of politics, but none of its statecraft. They represent, therefore, the degradation of politics; the desire for spoils and the eagerness for office without an ambition for anything higher. The Republican committee in Oakland has done well in cutting loose from any such gang, and among an intelligent people we may sanguinely expect an endorsement of their course at the polls.

WHAT OUR DRUMMERS CAN DO.

The commercial travelers are now making preparations for their spring campaign. These indispensable auxiliaries of the business man have an association extending throughout the country, from San Diego to Puget Sound. All through that territory they push the interests of their respective houses and bring the wholesalers and jobbers of the cities into close relations with retailers throughout the country. The hold of San Francisco upon the trade of the interior is largely due to the energy and enterprise of her drummers.

For a number of years these active advertisers of San Francisco business have worked under difficulties. They have found their field invaded by competitors from Chicago and other Eastern cities, by virtue of a transportation system which discriminates against the distributing trade of this city. Even since the efforts of the Traffic Association revived traffic by the ocean route and cheapened isthmian transportation high local freights have robbed our merchants and their traveling representatives of half their opportunities.

Now there is about to be a change. It will not become operative to any great extent this season, but next year it will be an important factor in business. Then the San Francisco drummer who starts up the San Joaquin Valley will be able to make figures based on lower freight bills than have ever before prevailed. His Chicago competitor will no longer have a pull on him in that respect. The ocean route and the cheap tolls of the valley road for one, two or three hundred miles will constitute a formidable competition against 2000 miles of railroading from Chicago.

Undoubtedly our commercial travelers will appreciate the benefit to their business of this change. They are bright and go ahead men, who know a good thing when they see it in present or prospect. Every one of them will become a missionary in behalf of the new enterprise throughout the San Joaquin Valley—not there alone. The drummer who strikes northward for the towns of the Sacramento Valley will say to his customers, "How long are you going to let the San Joaquin people have such an advantage over you?" And the northern merchant will echo to himself, "How long?" and the more he asks himself that question the more eager he will be to co-operate with San Francisco in doing for his own season what has been done for the San Joaquin.

It will also be a good fortune for our commercial travelers that when they thrust in a word for our new railroad development they are speaking for themselves, their principals, their customers and the general public. If they will be as eloquent and energetic in talking up improved and cheapened transportation as in pushing their own proper business, they will exert a great influence throughout the State in behalf of our commercial progress.

BECAUSE IT IS RIGHT.

In determining to free the CALL from fakes of all kinds and to publish no lottery lists nor lottery advertising we have had no expectation of profiting anything by the public approval that might come to us because of the adoption of that course. In fact we knew by past experience there would be no profit in it. We adopted the course simply because it is right and honest and because it is the only course compatible with the honor and the dignity of legitimate journalism.

In the management of the San Jose Mercury we had ample experience with the public; both in publishing lottery-lists and in refusing to do so. We learned from that experience that while the public commends a paper having nothing to do with lotteries it does not support it any more liberally than it would otherwise do. Our determination therefore in adopting the present course was in no wise affected by any expectation of gain. We have always desired to be able to publish a paper sufficiently strong to hold the straight course of legitimate journalism without swerving and without having to tack to one side or the other in order to make headway. We have now for the first time achieved such a position and are able to carry out long-

cherished ideals. It is solely for the sake of loyalty to genuine journalism we have turned our back on fakes and lotteries, and in our devotion to that principle we count it as nothing whether there is any pecuniary profit in it or not.

FOR RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The Senate proposes to co-operate with the Governor in urging action by the War Department to improve our rivers. Its resolution recently adopted was timely and forcible. It is full of reasons for the prompt initiation of the work.

The Government has pursued a most niggardly policy toward California in this respect. For years it has done little more than to pull up a few snags in the Sacramento River. Congress has made inadequate appropriations, and even of those a large part remains unexpended. Government engineers have repeatedly reported in favor of extensive works, and have set forth their plans. They have even gone somewhat beyond their professional functions to show the commercial value of the proposed work. Memorials and representations without number have been addressed to Congress and the War Department without any appreciable effect.

With what is now available in the hands of the department a good beginning can be made. The excuse can no longer be made that improvement is wasting money while hydraulic debris is being run into the rivers. That has been settled by the courts and the Government. Immediate action is needed. In a few months the grain movement will begin. It will start on low water and every sand bank in the Sacramento and Feather rivers will be money out of the pockets of our farmers and into the treasury of the Southern Pacific.

The Senate resolution is aimed merely at immediate expenditure of the amounts remaining in the hands of the Secretary of War, but that is only a little of the amount needed. What is required is a general comprehensive scheme involving the clearing of the channels of the rivers, the regulation of their flow, and the handling of surplus flood water. The problem is large and difficult on account of the short and sharp descent of the mountain tributaries of the main rivers, but engineering science has prepared plans for its solution, and only money is needed to carry them out.

When there was talk of the visit of a Congressional committee to examine the merits of San Pedro and Santa Monica as deep-water harbors, it was intended to have the committee go up our rivers and see for themselves what we needed. The latest intimation from Washington is that the committee will not visit the coast as a time when that several members will come and look around for themselves. In that event arrangements should be made to take them in hand and give them all possible information on this subject.

No doubt our own delegation in Congress would do what they can to secure what is required in this matter, but they are only a few among many. Congress has been worked so much for minor and often unworthy schemes of river improvement that something of suspicion attaches to the efforts of members to secure appropriations in the interest of their constituents. The personal knowledge and influence of a few Eastern Senators and Representatives would go far to set our case right. When a member from New York or Louisiana gets up to tell Congress that the rivers of California drain a valley capable of supporting ten million inhabitants, and that they only need improvement to transport the bulk of its products, the statement will command consideration.

MAKING A HOME MARKET.

When the manufacturers of California come to consider in detail the problem of finding at home a market for their goods they must not overlook the fundamental truth that there can never be a market for goods that are not known to the consumer. Local patriotism and enlightened public sentiment can do much to foster, encourage and support California industries, but the people must first know that the industries exist. The California market loyal to California products can hardly be expected to order California goods if he does not know that there are any such goods.

The trade journals of California show a rich array of Eastern advertising, but a very scant amount of advertising by California producers. The merchant must of necessity purchase those things that are advertised, for he does not know of the others, nor do his customers. In this way the Eastern dealers get the Pacific Coast market, not because Pacific Coast people prefer Eastern goods, but because they have no choice. The proposition is too plain to require extended argument. The simplest statement of the case is sufficient. No selfish patriotism, no possible public sentiment, can get people to buy goods they never heard of. Our manufacturers must support their trade journals. They must advertise.

A BUSINESS REVIEW.

The San Francisco Commercial Herald and Market Review has published its summary of the business of San Francisco for 1894. It has been prepared with the care and fullness that the community has learned to expect of that journal.

Comparatively speaking, it is a favorable statement. The year opened under the influence of the panic of 1893 and closed with a long spell of bad weather, which had an unfavorable effect upon business. Still during the year there was an improvement in nearly all lines of trade.

The agitation regarding the tariff and silver caused merchants to restrict their purchases, yet we have to chronicle an import trade of \$35,514,686 from foreign and \$38,000,000 from domestic sources. Prices of produce have been low, and there was a partial failure of the wheat and barley crops, despite which we exported by rail and sea to the value of \$70,072,358. In this connection it may be noted that the total shipments from the State by rail were in excess of 645,000 tons, the largest ever known, and 20 per cent greater than those of 1893. Fruit constituted about 42 per cent of the total.

Freight rates have been raised somewhat during the year, but the increase in certain westbound rates will help our manufacturers. The output of San Francisco manufactures, valued at \$104,000,000, shows in most lines an improvement over 1893, and is a fair exhibit for a dull year.

Building in the city has been the lowest in many years, aggregating only \$4,767,074 in the value of contracts. Our savings banks show a decrease in resources of a million during the year, which is accounted for by the fact that two banks have gone out of existence. Loans on real estate have been reduced about two millions from the same cause, but the banks are in excellent condition, the commercial banks have increased their resources about four millions, and their deposits about six millions, with a slight decrease in loans and discounts.

Intimately connected with the interests of the city is the state of our mining industry. The output of gold for the State in-

creased about two millions over that of the previous year. Three leading mines showing the largest output are properties that were abandoned some years ago. The quartz-mining industry has improved and a number of hydraulic mines have begun producing under the new law.

Altogether the prospects for the coming year are favorable. The outlook for crops was never better at this time of the year; the building of the valley road will stimulate business in many ways; confidence is reviving and there is a general disposition to put the best foot foremost, which is sure to tell in the record of the new year.

The Boston Herald exultingly claims that the Bostonians are growing warmer and more enthusiastic in their manners, and as a proof of it cites the fact that a few years ago audiences, however pleased, would content themselves with hand-clapping and stamping of feet, but now the noise has flown to their throats, and cries and shouts are common with the women as well as with the men. Being Bostonian this, of course, will be accounted as a development of culture, but if a San Francisco audience should cheer at a theater it would be called wild and woolly and we should hear lectures on the manners of city towns.

The difference between seeing and looking is illustrated by the fact that a woman could see better at the theater if she could sit down on the high hat, but she looks better the other way.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

It undoubtedly is true that the Government was held up by the great foreign bankers in the late bond sale as a poor widow is held up by a pawnbroker when she is obliged to raise money on her furniture. But it is irrational to state that the bankers were the lenders to bleed persons who had just acrossed the street to a great international bank or a petty pawnshop. They who fall into hands of money-lenders should blame only their own imprudence.—Portland Oregonian.

The libel bill now before the California Legislature provides that a newspaper may publish, without liability for libel, a report of a complaint sworn to before a proper official. The justice of such a law seems too obvious for serious opposition. When an action is begun in the courts the allegations submitted under oath become public property, for the proceedings of courts are open to the public and it is right that they should be so.—Albuquerque Citizen.

The turning of the first sod of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad has not yet been made, but an advertisement for bids for supplying 10,000 tons of steel rails, which has been directed by the board of directors to be published, sounds like business. It would indicate also that it is not intended to lose any time in the matter of construction, once the route is selected, if such has not already been chosen.—Oakland Tribune.

The West Virginia House of Delegates has passed a law forever disfranchising any man having been convicted of selling his vote or of asking money for it. California is experiencing a change of heart which may in time make it possible to secure such legislation here. There are enough of the need of it.—San Diego Union.

Frequent discoveries of new and rich deposits of gold in California from which parts of California. These, with other auspicious signs of the times, afford evidence that California is at the threshold of a new era of prosperity and development.—Los Angeles Times.

San Jose is acting with sound discretion in advocating its own claims for the valley road or a branch thereof without attacking any other locality. Attacks naturally provoke retaliation, and thus much valuable energy is wasted.—Stockton Independent.

No wonder the Goulds were anxious to marry a count. With old Gould it was count, count, count all his life, as if generally he were miserly rich, some of whom have to take piebians for sons-in-law.—Santa Cruz Sentinel.

Would it be impertinent to inquire how Count Castellane is to be paid for? On the installment plan, or is one payment to suffice?—Arizona Republican.

The man who sells his vote has no right to object to the manner in which officials perform the duties of their various offices.—Gonzales Tribune.

The Rothschilds and Morgans would warmly support Cleveland for another term.—Phoenix Gazette.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Prince Duleep Singh, whose American visit was not so long ago as to be forgotten, is a conspicuous figure in social circles in Paris this winter, especially at the fashionable gatherings of the American colony.

The Empress of Austria, who had not a portrait taken for thirty years, she was remembered as the brilliant beauty who was almost six feet tall, whose hair came below her knees and whose waist measured seventeen inches.

The late General A. J. Pleasanton of Philadelphia left one of the largest private libraries in this city, numbering about 15,000 volumes. General Pleasanton was widely known as a lover of books and had many rare editions. Among his books were fine collections relating to Napoleon and Shakespeare.

Frank Constantine Victorio, who died at Salem, Mass., the other day, was a genuine Greek patriot, and took part in the famous night attack upon a superior Turkish force made by Marco Bozaris August 20, 1825. Victorio was about 95 years of age.

Mr. Dierzell was the last novelist who received \$50,000 for a single work, and that proved disastrous to the publisher that he authorized to return part of the money.

Jerry Simpson is to take the lecture platform now that Congress has come to an end. He will expound the doctrines of populism in the West as far as San Francisco, and later on in this State, which he thinks is capable of conversion to silver and other things.

Father Knapp, the barefoot cure advocate, has been a visitor to Paris recently and the recipient of many courtesies. He is now a member of the Pope's official household.

PERSONAL.

S. S. Little, the Dixon banker, is at the Russ.

E. S. Churchill, a banker of Napa, is at the Palace.

Ex-Sheriff E. W. Kay of Visalia is at the Grand.

G. W. Strohl, a rancher of Napa, is a guest at the Russ.

W. B. Rankin of Selby was at the Occidental last night.

Dr. J. F. Lewis of Los Angeles is at the Palace with his wife.

R. Sargent, a big ranch-owner of Stockton, is at the Russ.

Judge J. M. Fulweller of Auburn was at the Lick last night.

Asa S. Windle, the bicyclist, of Boston, is registered at the Lick.

R. C. McCreary, a miller of Sacramento, is a guest at the Grand.

James A. Rigby, a rancher of Vacaville, is registered at the Russ.

S. J. Strauss, a merchant of Santa Cruz, is a guest at the California.

Byron Waters of San Bernardino is at the Occidental with his family.

D. B. Hinckley, a foundryman of Fruitvale, is registered at the Palace.

D. L. Stuart and wife of San Jose were registered at the Occidental yesterday.

Edwin A. Sutter, an extensive tobacco manufacturer of Chicago, is registered at the California.

Judge R. F. Cleary of New York, who recently sold the Iron Mountain mine, is a guest at the Palace.

The will of the late Edward Solomon, the composer, has been probated. His personal estate amounts to only \$500.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

"It looks to me as though I am to become the possessor of a fine printing press whether I want it or not," said F. Pratt of Sacramento at the Grand Hotel last evening. "I came down here to see my old friend Wells Drury to ask whether he wanted to claim some interest in a fine \$9000 reversible back-action perfecting printing press that has occupied me for some time past."

"Mr. Drury tells me that he sold his interest in the printing office to Harris & Sheehan and to go to them. I have been to them and they referred me to General Thomas J. Clunie. I talked with him, but he declined all responsibility, and said Gus Abbott was the proper person to see. Abbott sent me straight back to Clunie with the assurance that the latter knew all about the matter, and there you are."

"Among all these men I cannot find one who would claim the press. I have written to the makers in New York telling them that I want the press taken away."

"The press is bolted to the stone foundations of the building as though the fastenings were intended to last as long as the eternal hills, and I suggested to the makers that if they did not care to remove it I might begin to consider it a fixture of the property, and that if I have any more trouble I may decide not to relinquish possession to any one. I am still awaiting the answer from New York."

"I know of no city in the country where the people so uncomplainingly endure the exactions of gas, telephone and water monopolies as in San Francisco. Last night, at the extensive gaspipe manufacturer of Boston, at the Palace yesterday. 'The question of cheap gas is one which vitally interests every city, and where charges are exorbitant the only remedy possible is competition, and that lies in the people. Some day the people of San Francisco will be awakened to a realization that cheap gas is a possibility and they will then secure it.'"

E. C. Bald, the favorite of the Press Cycling Club of Buffalo, N. Y., and one of the speediest riders that ever mounted a wheel, is at the Lick. "Eddie" is regarded somewhat in the light of a phenomenal in his native town. He is a quick national celebrity last summer in Springfield, Mass., when he was entered against some of the "crack-jacks," as the speedy riders are termed in wheeling parlance, and rode away from them in a spirited manner. When the handsome young cyclist returned home, the whole town turned out to meet him. The school-boys, the vacationists, the evening papers got out special editions commemorative of the wheelman's achievement, and the Mayor delivered a complimentary address of welcome, in which the freedom of the city and all it contained were laid at the feet of the victorious prodigy, who had brought fame to his native town. Bald will remain in the city for several days, and then proceed south to go into active training.

E. B. Lupton, who owns an orange and lemon orchard in the vicinity of Los Angeles, was at the Lick yesterday. In a general conversation upon fruit topics Mr. Lupton mentioned a new process for curing lemons, which recently came under his observation and which he believed destined to come into general use among lemon-growers. "It was in Riverside that my attention was called to the matter," said he, "and a gentleman named Devine is the first person to adopt the method, although I believe it originated with his foreman. The lemons are carefully graded, after which they are placed in large bins to the depth of about three feet, and over the fruit is placed a thick layer of partially green alfalfa. The alfalfa is said to properly sweet the lemons, and give them a brilliant color, at the same time rendering the rind pliable. The method has been tested to the satisfaction of Mr. Devine, who thinks it is the most satisfactory in results produced."

Down in San Diego County is a new mining camp which, in the belief of at least B. M. Gibson of that locality, who was in the city yesterday, is a fair way to become famous. The mine is known as the Rice mining camp and was discovered about a year ago by two brothers of that name who went out there to locate a bee ranch. Some old workings attracted their attention, and their investigations led them to forsake bee culture and to search for gold and give them a brilliant success in the endeavor. The mine was discovered by the brothers, and this led to a number of other prospectors quietly going to the locality and taking up claims. "The assays of the ore run all the way from \$50 to \$3000 a ton," said Mr. Gibson, "and the gentleman from whom I received my information said that the ledge is a very large and extensive one."

SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS.

"I do not care for office."
"They heard a fair one say."
"The Legislature might keep in upon a bargain day."
—Washington Star.

Sunday-school Teacher—When George Washington's father forgave him for cutting down the cherry tree what lesson did it teach?
Little Johnnie—That he had buried the hatchet.—Judge.

Uncle John—You boys fight a great deal, don't you?
The Twins—Yes, sir.
"Who whips, George, why?"
"Ma does."—Philadelphia Record.

Cholly—How would you advise me to disguise myself in the masquerade?
"Why don't you make up as a gentleman, and not be annoyed with a mask."

"Just think of whiskey freezing, major."
"Makes no difference to me. I'm a great lover of cracked ice."—Atlanta Constitution.

An agent for one of the large jewelry-stores in this city was canvassing a section of the over-the-hill district. He was endeavoring to sell an eight-day clock, and had the good qualities of it at his tongue's end.

"My dear sir," he said to a portly German, "I have a magnificent clock. Not only is it beautifully finished, but it is a perfect time-piece. Why, this clock runs for eight days without winding."

The German opened his eyes at this and gazed with wonderment at the clock.
"You say it runs eight days without winding?" he inquired of the agent. "Well, that is in fact, but if it runs eight days without winding, how long will it run ven you do wind it?"—Cincinnati Tribune.

"What, ho," thundered the King, "and must the city fall!"
The warden bowed sadly in affirmation.

"I have tried to prevent it, but I cannot prevent it. It was indeed unfortunate that one of our merchants should advertise a run on ribbons just as the besieging force was reinforced with four regiments of lady troops."

The outlook was indeed gloomy.—Detroit Tribune.

E. H. Black, painter, 114 Eddy street.

CALIFORNIA Glass fruits, 50c lb. Townsend's.

RACON Printing Company, 508 Cal street.

CURE-IT; heals wounds, burns and sores as if by magic; one application cures poison oak; it relieves pain and abates inflammation.

THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE BUILDING can do so advantageously to themselves by entrusting their building improvements to Jas. E. Wolfe, architect, Flood building. Specialties in flats.

Mrs. Dominis, it appears, kept a very minute diary. It is evident that our "good friend" could never be rightly called "great."

True genuine merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla wins triumph wherever it is fairly and honestly tried. It cures all skin diseases, and by its remarkable cures. It makes pure, rich blood.

SOCIETY



The society season of the past year, which has died hard, has never been equaled in San Francisco either in the number or variety of the many private affairs that have taken place. Every week since October opened has been crowded with all manner and degree of festivities. Banquets, dinners, receptions, parties, and the omnibus of dressmaker have all reaped rich harvests, for if beauty will dance the piper must be paid. But human nature, even the fashionable kind, has its limitations and the wear and tear of a ceaseless round of gaieties will tell, sadly on the most highly nourished physique, even though the nerves be steel clad.

Now that the annual period of relaxation has arrived, those who have been riding on the top of hilarity have taken a plunge into the trough of penitence that separates it from the quieter crest of the Easter lull. But the days and nights to be spent, metaphorically, in sackcloth and ashes will probably not be passed in complete inactivity. Only the very giddy diversions must be eschewed, as everybody knows. Festivities of a mild and informal character may flourish—"Just a dinner to a few intimates" or "a dropping in quite unconventionally for a rubber of whist," or morning readings, sans refreshments save those whose quality savors of the ideal rather than the substantial.



Miss Daisy Van Ness gave a bicycle party last Tuesday evening. Her guests enjoyed a long ride over the park roads and afterward a supper at the home of Miss Van Ness, on Taylor street. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Lent, Miss Marquitta Collier, Miss Kate Clement, Miss Emma Butler, Miss Potter, Philadelphia, Frank McCall, Van Ness, Edward M. Greenway, A. Macondray, Lieutenant W. R. Smedberg Jr., U. S. A.; Addison Mizner, Latham McMillin, Lawrence S. Adams, J. F. J. Archibald, Lawrence Van Winkle.

Mrs. Louis F. Auzares gave a dinner party on Thursday at her home, 2517 Pacific avenue. At the table were Mr. and Mrs. Francisco de Gadea, Mrs. Captain Watson, Miss Hanson, Miss Marie Durand, Miss Ella Smith, Miss Allan, Mrs. Auzares, Dr. George Redding, Alice B. Wilkerson, Mrs. Miss Kate Clement, Miss Isabelle McKenna, Miss Emma Butler, Miss Alice Owen, Miss Maud O'Connor, Miss Claire Tucker, Miss Ella Morgan, Miss Buckbee, Miss Hilda Castle, Miss Alice Ames.

Mrs. William J. Younger gave a lunch party last Tuesday at her residence, 1414 California street, as a farewell compliment to her daughter, Mrs. James Maud, and her husband, who left on Thursday for Europe. The others present were: Mrs. Webster Jones, Mrs. J. Harney, Mrs. Miss Kate Clement, Miss Isabelle McKenna, Miss Emma Butler, Miss Alice Owen, Miss Maud O'Connor, Miss Claire Tucker, Miss Ella Morgan, Miss Buckbee, Miss Hilda Castle, Miss Alice Ames.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Bland gave an elaborate dinner party last Wednesday evening at their residence on Franklin street and entertained sixteen of their friends.

Mrs. S. C. Bigelow gave a luncheon yesterday at her home on McAllister and Pierce streets.

Fernando Loiza, of the firm of W. Loiza & Co., was tendered a banquet last night by his many friends and admirers previous to his departure for the East. That Mr. Loiza has a genuine gentleman which was well carried out. There were about 125 couples present. Most of the toilets of the young ladies were handsome and attractive.

The figures of the cotillon had been carefully rehearsed by the first set, so that everything went off smoothly. It was led by Sanford G. Lewald and Miss Hortense Levy. Four figures were danced, as follows: "Flags of All Nations," "Parisian Star and Circle," "The Courtiers," "The Wheel." Most of the figures were quite elaborate and very attractive.

Those in the first set of dancers were: Emile Linn and Miss Clara, Francis Mendez and Miss Viola Raphael, Alfred Hirschfeld and Miss Wanda Gailand, Dr. William F. Dohrmann and Miss Leonore Rothchild, Edw. Tausky and Miss Clemence Reiss, Mark Goodman and Miss Schwartzchild, Samuel Lettice and Miss Mollie Simon, Eugene Korn and Miss Leticia Cerf, I. Phillips, Miss Josie Sallberg.



Hall-Forman. On Sunday last, at the home of the bride's uncle, George Vaughn, 2101 Steiner street, Elton Forman of Sacramento was married to Fannie E. Hall of this city by Rev. C. O. Brown. The wedding was strictly private, only members of the family being present. Mr. and Mrs. Forman left in the afternoon train for Sacramento, where they will reside.

Ditt-Krug. The home of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Reck,

1217 York street, was the scene of a wedding on February 23, when their daughter, Miss Bertha Ditz, was married to Philipp Krug of this city. Rev. J. Fuendeling officiated. Miss Anna Hirth of San Jose and Miss Nettie Ditz were bridesmaids and Albert Furth and Philipp Krug attended the groom.

Piff-Byrne. A quiet wedding took place at the Star of the Sea Church on Tuesday morning last, when

Miss Delia Byrne and Albert Piff were married. The Rev. Father J. Byrne, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Father Coyne, officiated. Miss Jennings and Dr. T. F. Brennan attended the couple.

Davis-Abbott. The wedding of Mrs. Addie Moulton Davis, daughter of Mrs. A. W. Moulton, and Charles Abbott, a member of the Pacific Union Club, took place last Tuesday evening at the residence of Dr. Alexander Warner, 2323 Franklin street. Rev. John Hemphill performed the ceremony in the parlors, which were handsomely decorated with smilax and violets. Only relatives were present. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott are passing their honeymoon in the East.

Cunliffe-Lynn. An attractive wedding was that of Miss Mae Cunliffe and Austin H. Lynn, which took place on Thursday evening. Miss Anna Blackmore acted as maid of honor and John Mallory was the best man. The young couple are in Southern California on their honeymoon and will visit relatives in Hollister. Their future home will be in this city.

Yates-Mowry. Miss Emily M. Yates and Marion L. Mowry were married on the 20th ult. at the residence of the bride's parents on Bush street. Only the immediate members of the family of the contracting parties and a few intimate friends were present at the wedding, which was performed by Rev. W. D. Williams of Plymouth Congregational Church. The bride is a daughter of William H. Yates, a pioneer grain merchant, and the groom is one of the younger real-estate dealers of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Mowry are now east on their wedding tour.

The George Pink Tea. A very pleasant affair was the pink tea given by Miss Ruby George on Tuesday last, at her new home, 1101 Seventeenth street. Pink favors were given to the guests. The little hostess was assisted in entertaining by Master Clifford Martin. Those present were: Miss Ruby George, Miss Lillian Cousins, Miss Allure, Miss Gertrude Roser, Miss Grace Whittle, Miss Beattie Whittle, Miss Florence Quinlan, Masters Clifford Martin, Royal Clark, Raymond O'Brien, Albert Whittle.

The Penver Surprise. A surprise party was given to Mrs. M. Penver on Saturday evening, at her residence, 2014 1/2 Dupont street. Those present were: Mrs. Seale, Mr. and Mrs. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Goetz, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cochran, Mrs. M. Penver, Mrs. Tommer, Mrs. Guido, Miss Lulu Tommer, Mrs. Louise Coetz, Miss Emma Goetz, Miss Maria Barzanes, Miss Jessie Barzanes, Miss Irene Penver, Miss Tina Green, Miss Day, P. Boulin, Captain L. Story, Carl Gleason, R. Danielwitz, A. Clark, G. J. Boisse, P. Barzanes, Joseph Faust, Roy, Charles Brown, Hermann Goetz.

The Cassel Surprise. On Thursday evening a surprise party was tendered to Miss Etta Cassel at the home of her parents, 1431 Geary street, in honor of her eighteenth birthday. The evening was spent

in dancing, music and recitations. An original poem, entitled "What Is Life?" was recited by J. Burnside, director of the supper. Those present were: Miss Hattie Wagner, R. Davis, Miss J. Wagner, E. Osterman, Miss F. Bunzi, Marcus Lafe, C. Doychert, F. Yapp, Miss M. Siscavine, H. Charms, Miss R. Burnside, J. Burnside, Miss E. Cassel, R. Burnside, M. Lafe, Miss H. Nobles of Santa Rosa, M. Jacobs, Miss B. Falk, E. Kahn, Miss S. Jacobs of Santa Rosa, A. Wagner, Miss J. Burnside, Mr. Strodt, Miss B. Selig, S. Goldsmith, Miss A. Cassel, E. Finner, J. Blodes, Miss E. Doychert, H. Hirsch, Mrs. H. Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. L. Cassel.

The Zither Club Surprise. A very pleasant surprise party was given last Wednesday evening by the Columbia Zither Club to President William H. Dolling, at 918 Page street, in honor of his birthday. The club assembled at the residence at about 9 o'clock and rendered several selections. During the evening vocal and instrumental selections were rendered by W. H. Dolling, Miss E. Schneider, Miss E. Falk, Miss A. Johns, H. J. Simmen, A. Newman, J. L. Regner, W. Schmalzlein, Max Meyer, E. Seckamp and O. Baman. At 11 o'clock the guests were invited to the dining-room, where supper was served.

At Santa Cruz. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Piff gave a musicale at "The Piffley," in Santa Cruz, last evening, which house was opened by them on March 1 in the Hoteling building. A large number of friends were present and a pleasant evening was passed.

A Violet Tea. A violet tea was given on Thursday by Mrs. A. G. Anderson of 820 Grove street, in honor of her friend, Mrs. Mary Parry, who is about to return to her home in the Santa Cruz Mountains. The decorations and souvenirs were very artistic.

The Applauding Musicals. Mrs. F. W. Appier gave a musical and literary entertainment at her residence on O'Farrell street in honor of Miss Martha V. Thaxter of Ashland, Or., recently. It was a pleasant affair.

The O'Brien Silver Wedding. One of the most pleasant gatherings of the week was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. O'Brien at San Mateo last Saturday evening. It was given to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding day and was largely attended by relatives and friends, both from San Francisco and San Mateo.

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A very pleasant surprise party was given last Wednesday evening by the Columbia Zither Club to President William H. Dolling, at 918 Page street, in honor of his birthday. The club assembled at the residence at about 9 o'clock and rendered several selections. During the evening vocal and instrumental selections were rendered by W. H. Dolling, Miss E. Schneider, Miss E. Falk, Miss A. Johns, H. J. Simmen, A. Newman, J. L. Regner, W. Schmalzlein, Max Meyer, E. Seckamp and O. Baman. At 11 o'clock the guests were invited to the dining-room, where supper was served.

At Santa Cruz. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Piff gave a musicale at "The Piffley," in Santa Cruz, last evening, which house was opened by them on March 1 in the Hoteling building. A large number of friends were present and a pleasant evening was passed.

A Violet Tea. A violet tea was given on Thursday by Mrs. A. G. Anderson of 820 Grove street, in honor of her friend, Mrs. Mary Parry, who is about to return to her home in the Santa Cruz Mountains. The decorations and souvenirs were very artistic.

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Tuesday evening, March 12, at Union-square Hall.

Great preparations are being made for the coming Jewish festival, Purim, by the Young Men's Hebrew Union, which will give a Purim prize masque ball on Sunday evening next at Odd Fellows' Hall.

The Knights of the Red Branch will give their twenty-second annual ball at Odd Fellows' Hall on Saturday evening, March 19.



Mme. Albani is seriously ill in England. The Bush will open again in a few weeks. Louis Massen is the husband of Marie Burroughs. Eddie Foy will be seen in this city in the summer. Marcus Mayer returned to New York on Friday night. Messrs. Wilson and Hirschbach are writing a new burlesque for the Tivoli. Audran has a new operetta entitled "La Duchesse de Ferrare."

J. Henry Walker Harris says that already he likes the stage better than the pulpit.

Julia Marlowe-Tabor announces that she will produce the "Blot on the Scutcheon."

Edmond Hayes has been engaged for leading heavy roles at the Grand Opera-house.

Frank Mayo is to star in his own dramatization of Mark Twain's story, "Puddin' Head Wilson."

The gowns worn by Emily Bancker in "Our Flat" will foreshadow the very latest Parisian novelties.

When Manager Friedlander moves to the Columbia he will take the entire California Theater staff with him.

May Yoke (Lady Francis Hope) made her reappearance on the stage at the Prince of Wales Theater, London, last night.

So many of Charles Wyndham's London company are ill with the influenza that he has been obliged to close his theater.

One of the strong characteristics of the new leading lady at Morosco's, Miss Hall, is a powerful diction which she uses admirably.

Mme. Rejane, the distinguished French actress, has arrived in this country and is now appearing in "Madame Sans Gene" in New York.



Miss Dorothy Morton, Prima Donna of "The Fencing-Master Company."

William Furst, who was formerly musical director of the Tivoli, is said to be the second wealthiest composer in the East. De Koven heads the list.

"Tribly" will be "tried on the dog" and on the quiet at the same time at Bridgeport, New Haven and Hartford before it goes to Boston week after next.

Charles W. Swain, the comedian of Morosco's Grand Opera-house, severs his connection with that house on March 31. Mr. Swain has several offers under consideration, but has not accepted one.

Frederick Warde proposes to send his promising young son, Ernest, to Europe for a tour of the principal theaters, in order that he may gain a knowledge of the methods of the leading foreign actors.

John E. Kellard, the leading man of Miss Marie Burroughs' Company, has had a musical education of a high order. Before coming to America he was the organist of the Church of All Saints, London.

Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," which was produced at Daly's Theater last Monday night, had not been seen in New York for fifty years. Very few of the present day have ever seen this clever comedy of the great bard.

Maggie Bursell, the well-known dancer, whose whereabouts for the past few years has been a mystery to many of her admirers on the Pacific Slope, has turned up in New York City, where she is arranging engagements for the coming season.

Pieces in which woman is in the title fall. Vide: "The Coming Woman," "The New Woman" and "A Woman's Revenge." Pieces in which the word girl figures in the title succeed. As for instance: "The Dancing Girl" and "A Gaiety Girl."

It is said that Manager Charles P. Hall of the Auditorium, in San Jose, and R. E. Gardner, formerly connected with the Orpheum of this city, have leased the Auditorium on Edley and Jones streets, and will convert it into a first-class vaudeville house.

Frank L. Hoogs arrived from Hawaii by the last steamer and will enjoy a visit of a month or two with his family in this city. Mr. Hoogs is interested in the well-known Hawaiian paper, the Paradise of the Pacific, and is the representative of the Associated Press in Honolulu.

"The City of Pleasure," a new play of powerful human interest by George R. Sims, has been secured for America by Daniel and Charles Frohman. It is of "The Two Orphans" type, and is located in Paris. It will be produced simultaneously in New York at the Empire Theater and in London.

Louis Massen of the Marie Burroughs Company, and "Fighting Bob" Evans, captain of the cruiser New York, are intimate friends and were in the Naval Academy together. As time progressed Massen thought he would rather become an actor than an officer. And he did.

Miss Beatrice Harraden is rather amused at a dramatized version of "Ships That Pass in the Night," which is perambulating the Western boards. When the play was to appear in San Diego Miss Harraden said: "I cannot imagine what they found to dramatize, and so go to learn."

"The Princess Nicotine," which is underlined for early production at the Tivoli, is by that extremely popular and successful librettist, Charles Alfred Byrne, and the popular composer, W. W. Furst. It made a hit when presented in New York and is of the class of



light-opera work that the patrons of the Tivoli have shown a marked preference for during the past two years.

IN THE SHADES OF MORALITY.

Miss Marie Burroughs Will Present Another Epigram Play.

There is a delicate art in the shades of feeling through which Miss Marie Burroughs leads Leslie Brudenell in the four acts of Mr. Pinero's morality drama, "The Prodigate." Miss Burroughs is a charming, easy and graceful actress, and she has the wonderful power of creating a deep impression with her eyes and hands and lips—a dramatic trinity which she holds with a tight grip. She is the type of the young girl which all playwrights must profit by following. She appeals to human sympathies by the most artistic methods, and she holds that her art is the first requisite of her success.

To-morrow evening Miss Burroughs will be seen at the Baldwin Theater in "Judah," a play by Henry Arthur Jones. It is a drama which is based on a powerful love story; it moves through pictures of English country scenery, and touches the follies of London society. It seems that no play from the pen of an Englishman would be given any attention to-day if it did not parade some London society skeleton through three or four acts. There was a time when no dramatist would have dared to advance theories and expound epigrams at the expense of the story, but to-day they are the mainstay of every play that comes along, and Mr. Wilde, Mr. Jones, Mr. Grundy and Mr. Pinero are writing the subject into the ground.

Miss Burroughs plays Vashti in "Judah," and will be supported by Mr. Keller, Mr. Massen and the remainder of her company.

ANOTHER WEEK OF TEMPERANCE.

To Be Followed by an English Farce at the California.

The last week of the successful engagement of Hoyt's "A Temperance Town" commences to-morrow night at the California Theater. Mr. Hoyt is distinctively an American author, and his quaint way of handling his subjects shows he has a little of that which men call genius. Everybody laughs at the funny incidents which he handles so cleverly with his satirical pen, and everybody is moved to tears by the tenderness of his pathos. But Mr. Hoyt always cheats the audience out of its tears by the introduction of some unexpected and funny incident at the saddest moment. It takes more than one hearing to catch the many clever things in "A Temperance Town," and to find out when the fun begins and the pathos ends.

Miss Emily Bancker, the young actress who follows prohibition at the California, was one of the pretty English girls who made up the clever company of the late Rosina Vokes. She used to play the distracted daughter with Felix Morris in "The Old Musician," and all of the companion pieces to Miss Vokes, and while all critics praised her some said that she



Miss Emily Bancker, Who is Starring in "Our Flat."

looked like Mary Anderson. When Miss Vokes died, Emily Bancker blossomed out on March 18. If all that has been said of "a hundred nights here" and "a hundred and fifty nights there," backed up by little complimentary notices by Willie Winter, a Franklin Fyles, Alan Dale and other New York critics. San Francisco will be honored with the eight hundredth performance of the farce, which takes place a temper of her own. John J. Raffael will be heard about Miss Bancker and her play is true it will be a great performance.

"GIROFLE-GIROFLA" AGAIN.

The Tivoli Will Give a Big Production of the Popular Opera.

The Tivoli attraction for next week will be Lecocq's "Girofle-Girofla," which will be presented with a fine cast and appropriate dressing and scenery. This opera has served as a vehicle for the introduction of new lyric stars to the comic opera stage and contains as much catchy music as any opera ever written. The cast will include the favorite members of that company. Miss Plaisted will have the title role, a part in which she has scored many successes, and Fanny Liddiard will play Aurora. Berthier Hartman will be Don Bolero, who is favored by impetuosity and a wife with a temper of her own. John J. Raffael will sing the part of Mourouk, Phil Branson will be the timid Marasquin, and Alice Nielsen and Katie Loomis will play Pedro and Aquila.

Following "Girofle-Girofla" "Nanon" will be presented with a perfect cast. "Princess Nicotine" will be given later. A new burlesque is being written especially for the Tivoli by Messrs. Wilson and

Hirschbach, entitled "Little Robinson Crusoe." It will have an early production.

AT THE ORPHEUM.

Three New Attractions Announced for Next Week.

The Orpheum continues to draw large audiences, the new people and the re-appearance of Lydia Yeamans-Titus having found plenty of favor during the week. The management announces three new acts to-morrow evening, by Magee and Crimmins, La Regolancita and her sisters and the Brothers Forrest.

Magee and Crimmins are grotesque comedians of an entertaining type; La Regolancita and her tiny sisters will perform a fairy ballet, and the Brothers Forrest will give some new jokes and songs.

One of the best attractions that the Orpheum has had is Les Quatre Dieux, the



La Regolancita at the Orpheum.

Parisian dancers and singers. They are the liveliest of their kind that the city has seen for a number of moons, and the vast amount of abandon which accompanies their prouetting and singing makes their performance truly chic.

A DOUBLE ATTRACTION.

"Black Crook" and "Humpty Dumpty" at Stockwell's.

"The Black Crook" and the famous "Humpty Dumpty" will be the attraction at Stockwell's Theater next week. This will be the first time in the history of these two successes that any attempt has been made to combine them in a single performance. The entire double companies will appear. There will be two clowns and the famous French clown, Pizarro, and the English pantomime clown, Sparrow, who will caper and delight with the harlequin, columbine and pantaloons.

The union of the vast number of specialty performers of both companies is indeed a grand army of wonders. A merry harlequinade is promised, and there will be a pageant entitled "49, or California to the World," and "The Shower of Gold."

Such a wealth of costume, color and fancy interwoven with the merry quips of the pantomimists, and deftly strengthened by the specialty performers, must indeed make it a performance worth seeing.

"THE FENCING MASTER."

A Lively Opera With a Lively Prima Donna at Its Head.

Reginald de Koven's successful opera, "The Fencing Master," will be seen on the Baldwin stage on Monday, March 18. It is headed by Miss Dorothy Morton, an artistic little lady, who was seen here some years ago in Hallen and Hart's "Later On." When "The Fencing Master" was first produced Marie Tempest was the star and she made the opera a success. When it was put on the road Miss Morton was selected to take Miss Tempest's place and according to the Eastern press, she has quite eclipsed her English sister. Miss Morton can sing and dance in a way that is peculiarly her own. She is pretty and attractive and a soubrette of the dashing order.

Over in Oakland.

The Macdonough Theater, Oakland, will reopen on Monday, March 18, with Hoyt's "A Temperance Town." Three performances will be given instead of two as previously announced, owing to the comedy's great success at the California Theater. "A Temperance Town" is not intended for a temperance lecture, but a very good moral might be found in Mr. Hoyt's clever story. Marie Burroughs will also appear at the Macdonough.

AT THE ALCAZAR.

"The Clemenceau Case" Will Be Brought Forward Once More.

The Charles Riggs Company will begin a week's engagement at the Alcazar to-morrow in a dramatization of the sensational romance, "The Clemenceau Case," which startled the theatrical world several years ago. The company is a capable one and contains among others Miss Rose Stillman, a pretty woman with a good figure, and a good actress. Her performance of Iza has been highly spoken of. A. C. Henderson will be the Pierre of the cast. The play will be mounted and costumed correctly. As an additional feature the "whirlwind dancers," the Sisters O'Brien, will be seen in their great specialty.

This afternoon and evening will see the last performance of "The Black Crook Up to Date," which has more than equaled expectations. It has drawn large houses and has been a success in every way.

At the Wigwag.

"Pocahontas," a new musical burlesque, will be presented at the Wigwag for one



Miss Rose Stillman, Leading Lady of Charles Riggs Company.

to date," which has more than equaled expectations. It has drawn large houses and has been a success in every way.

As for the science of telepathy, it is only old wine in a new bottle. "The old

week, commencing to-morrow night. Miss Alice York, an English burlesque actress, has been engaged specially for this production and she will be supported by a clever company. In the olio will be McCreary and Millar, the Sisters Manly, the California Trio and Frank Lawlor. New scenery and a ballet will be notable features of the performance.

"IN THE RANKS."

It Is Scoring a Two Weeks' Success at Morosco's Grand Opera-House.

At Morosco's "In the Ranks" has proved successful enough to be kept on the boards for another week. One of the startling effects in the production is the locomotive and snowplow, which dash over the stage



Miss Helen Henry, Soubrette of Morosco's Grand Opera-House.

to the wild plaudits of the gallery gods and the apparent fear of the heroine, and which cost Mr. Morosco in the neighborhood of \$500. Miss Hall, the new leading lady, has been well received and promises to add interest to the Grand Opera-house performances.

Katherine Grey's Success.

Katherine Grey has made a marked success on her tour through the South in Richard Mansfield's company. The Memphis Commercial Appeal says: "Miss Grey as Louisa in 'Arms and the Man' is full of fire, yet shows the moderation of a finished actress, who avoids the danger of overdoing. In the hands of a less careful actress the part would suffer much, for there is in it much temptation to extravagance." The Louisville Courier prints: "The Louisa of Miss Grey is one of the most picturesque and well-colored characterizations recently seen. The sullen, low-born beauty, ambitious and passionate, is finely depicted in every detail and warrants prediction that might seem extravagant for the future of this young actress." Miss Grey was formerly Miss Best of this city.

MR. MORGENSTERN'S BENEFIT.

It Will Take Place at the Baldwin Next Sunday Night.

Louis A. Morgenstern, the genial treasurer of the Baldwin Theater, will be tendered a benefit at that house on Sunday evening next. Miss Marie Burroughs will



Louis A. Morgenstern, Treasurer of the Baldwin Theater.

present "Judah" on that occasion. Mr. Morgenstern has been the treasurer of the Baldwin Theater for a great many years. His smiling countenance is known to every theater-goer in San Francisco, and by his courteous treatment and kind disposition he has made hosts of friends in this city.

A NEW SOCIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

Telepathy Party and Hold-Hands-All-Around the New Fad.

Society folk must have something besides social functions to interest them. Palmistry and astrology have both had their sways for two seasons. There is not a fashionable woman but knows her future, her fate and her position—that is, if she brought a devotee's faith to the science.

The present vogue is telepathy. People want to see if transmission of thought is possible, and if they can compel others to do their bidding by an unspoken desire. Mrs. Farn Stevens pays large sums of money to noted conjurers for an appearance at her entertainments, amusing the guests by all that is weird in mind-reading and feats of legendarism. It is, therefore, a natural result that fashionable attention should turn toward physical experiments.

These are the days of the morning, and the regulation exquisite dressing, elaborate supper and a noted orchestra are the accessories of a telepathy party. The modus operandi is to arrange the guests in a circle, holding each other's hands. Perfect silence is observed. The leader, one who is held to possess unusual power, puts her mind upon a certain thought, and she must will it that the working of her brain is transmitted to the person whose hand she holds. The receiver of this thought adds something to it, and in turn sends it on through the electric current of her fingers to her neighbor's brain. This transmission is continued around the entire circle. When the last guest is reached the hands remain in touch, while each person relates the product of her brain, as to be to professional standards the thought should have grown as naturally as an acorn to an oak.

This successful result is what the women who are giving so many hours to its study aim for. As game of the morning hours it is an outliving duplicate within in popularity, and some of the young women who won trophies in that field are fitting themselves to be victors in this contest of mind-reading. Even the debutantes, who naturally consider life made of tea, roses and dancing, are inclined to be patronizing and join in the amusement. One guest confessed that she and her boon friend held hands through the sermon on Sunday and compare thoughts afterward, "and," she added, "we generally succeed, for there is nothing to distract us, you know, and we succeed."

As for the science of telepathy, it is only old wine in a new bottle. "The old

fashioned mind-reading, an inferior sort of hypnotism that has amused the gay little circles at army posts in the West for many years. The child who would say at school, "Can you tell me what I am thinking about?" thought it most wonderful if the companion guessed right, but the enthusiastic smart woman of to-day will tell you that it has its root in a scientific fact; in a word, vibrations. That sight, sound, thought are each the product of the air-waves. You admit that, and she goes on with her theory.

"Now," she says, "your medium is the person whose vibrations fit into your vibrations. Each person has one peculiar to herself. Yours may be a right-handed rotary motion and hers a left-handed rotary movement, and when you try to bring them together they fit as the spirals of a corkscrew. It is well known that an electric current held in one hand will pass through the body of the person you touch; these brain currents do the same thing. There is nothing at all wonderful about it when you study it," she glibly concludes.

So Mue. Blavatsky said of telepathy, "So many of the many consent to join the circle few pretend to comprehend. These telepathy parties are not always composed of the gentler sex. Unbelieving men are invited into coming, 'for,' remarked a bright girl last week, 'we want to see if they can prove the ownership of stronger minds.' Nor does the evening consist of the one variety of trial mentioned. A member of the party is sent from the room and the circle sit like a silent jury deciding that he shall do what will. He plays the piano, finds hidden articles, pours out a glass of water and hastes to some distant guest, and so on.

The papers have been humorously referring, in an anonymous manner, to a young society couple recently betrothed, who, it is said, found their affinity by the fitting of vibrations at telepathy parties. Not half so bad an idea, this, for the advocates of the failure of marriage to propose in determining the congeniality of parties.

Instead of the usual courting, when man and woman try to find if tastes agree by the medium of even insincere language, they could hold hands and fervently think. If comparison proved a simultaneous working of brains the couple's destiny would be solved. Imagine the fin de siècle Juliet exclaiming to her Romeo: "I am thine forever. The vibration of the molecules of my brain go with a right-handed rotary movement into yours, and the two fit together as strands of rope."

There is an army surgeon at Governors Island who, his friends assert, can compel his opponent to make whatever move on the chess-board he wishes by transmission of thought. His invariable success, has earned him the sobriquet of "Ajedex," but since his success has been confessedly assigned to telepathic power, a game with him is the most interesting afternoon event at the club.

There are amusing penalties connected with greatness. Mr. du Maurier's mail since "Tribly" made a world-wide sensation has been large and picturesque. Not the least amusing of the letters he receives are those from truly rude and goody-goody people, who write to denounce what they call the immorality of his famous novel. From all parts of the world come these epistles, and many of them are very uncompromising in their narrow-minded criticism.

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WEEK DAYS—7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:35, 3:30, 5:10, 6:30 P. M. **Thursdays**—Extra trip at 11:30 P. M. **Saturdays**—Extra trips at 1:30 and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS—8:00, 9:30, 11:00 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:20 P. M.

San Rafael to San Francisco.

WEEK DAYS—7:35, 7:55, 9:30, 11:10 A. M.; 12:45, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. **Saturdays**—Extra trips at 1:55 P. M. and 6:35 P. M.

SUNDAYS—8:10, 9:40, 11:10 A. M.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:00, 6:25 P. M.

Between San Francisco and Schuetzen Park same schedule as above.

Leave San Francisco.		In-effect Nov. 1, 1894. Destination.	Arrive San Francisco.	
WEEK DAYS.	SUN- DAYS.		SUN- DAYS.	WEEK DAYS.
7:40 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	Novato,	10:40 A. M.	8:50 A. M.
8:50 P. M.	9:10 P. M.	San Rafael,	6:05 P. M.	10:30 A. M.
6:10 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	Santa Rosa.	7:30 P. M.	6:15 P. M.
7:40 A. M.		Fulton, Windsor, Healdsburg, Geyserville, Cloverdale.	7:30 P. M.	6:15 P. M.
8:50 P. M.	8:00 A. M.	Hopland & Ukiah.	7:30 P. M.	6:15 P. M.
7:40 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	Guerneville.	7:30 P. M.	10:30 A. M.

7:40 AM	8:00 AM	Sonoma	10:40 AM	8:50 AM
5:10 PM	5:00 PM	and Clen Ellen	6:05 PM	6:15 PM

7:40 AM	8:00 AM		10:40 AM	10:30 AM
8:30 PM	5:00 PM	Sebastopol.	6:05 PM	6:15 PM

Stages connect at Santa Rosa for Mark West Springs.
 Stages connect at Geyserville for Skaggs Springs.
 Stages connect at Pieta for Highland Springs.
 Stages connect at Ukiah for Vichy Springs, Blue Lakes, Upper Lake, Lakewood, Booneville, Greenhorn, Fort Bidwell, Clear Lake City, Fort Bragg, Ukiah, Westport, Calito, Vitellia, Calipatria, Pismo, Pader Valley, San Juan, Laredo, Los Angeles, Harrisburg, Round-burg, Bridgeville, Hydvestille and Eureka.

SUNDAY ROUND-TRIP TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.
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PACIFIC COAST RAILWAY COMPANY

SAUSALITO FERRY.
From JANUARY 14, 1896.

	Leave S. F.	WEEK DAYS.	Arrive S. F.
ery-	7.00 A.M. Mill Val., Ross Val., San Rf.	6.45 A.M. " " " "	San Qtn.
	8.00 A.M. " " " "	7.45 A.M. " " " "	San Qtn.
	9.15 A.M. " " " "	8.45 A.M. " " " "	San Qtn.
ward	10.30 A.M. " " " "	9.35 A.M. " " " "	San Qtn.
	11.30 A.M. " " " "	10.50 A.M. " " " "	San Qtn.
Mc-	1.45 P.M. " " " "	11.50 A.M. " " " "	San Qtn.
	3.25 P.M. " " " "	1.30 P.M. " " " "	San Qtn.
ence	4.30 P.M. " " " "	3.10 P.M. " " " "	San Qtn.
	5.15 P.M. " " " "	4.50 P.M. " " " "	San Qtn.
abia,	6.15 P.M. " " " "	5.55 P.M. " " " "	San Qtn.

8.00 A.M. Tomales, Cazadero and Way Stations 7.30 P.M.
21.45 P.M. Tomales and Way Stations.....x 10.50 A.M.

From	8:49 P.M.	11:00 A.M.
	*Except Tuesdays and Thursdays *Monday only Wednesdays and Fridays only.	
SUNDAYS,		
To "Ara,"	Ross Valley and San Rafael	7:40 A.M.
	8:00 A.M. Mill Val., Ross Val., San Raf., San Qto.....	9:15 A.M.
	10:00 A.M. " " " " " "	11:15 A.M.
Couples, ladies,	11:30 A.M. " " " " " "	1:15 P.M.
men-	1:30 P.M. " " " " " "	" "
	Ross Valley, San Rafael, San Qto.....	" "
	3:00 P.M. Mill Val., Ross Val., San Raf., San Qto.....	4:20 P.M.
	4:30 P.M. " " " " " "	6:05 P.M.
	6:15 P.M. " " " " " "	" "
Coast:	" " " " " " San Qto.....	7:30 P.M.
East	8:00 A.M. Point Reyes and Way Stations.....	7:30 P.M.
 SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY. (PACIFIC SYSTEM.) Trains leave and arrive at SAN FRANCISCO.		
LEAVE	FROM MARCH 11, 1955.	ARRIVE
	7:09A Atlantic Express, via Martinez and Stockton; Ogden & East.....	7:15P
	7:19A Napa, Calistoga and Gea- Benito, Vacaville, Esparto, Sac- ramento.....	

8:30A Niles, San Jose, Stockton, Ione,
Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff
and *Oroville..... 4:15

9:50A	Peters and Milton.	7:25
9:50A	Port Costa and Way Stations.	11:45
9:50A	Through to Vernalis.	
9:50A	Through to New Orleans.	11:45
9:50A	San Francisco, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Dominguez, El Paso, New Orleans and San Antonio.	7:45
1:00P	Niles, San Jose and Livermore.	9:45
1:00P	San Jose and Livermore.	11:45
1:00P	Sacramento River Steamers.	8:00
11:30P	Port Costa and Way Stations.	12:30
4:00P	Mariners, El Verano and Santa Calisalga, El Verano and Santa Calisalga.	9:15
4:00P	Beulah, Vernalis, Woodland, Knight Landing, Marysville, Oroville and Sacramento.	11:45
4:30P	Niles, San Jose, Livermore, and Stockton.	7:15
5:00P	Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and Los Angeles.	10:15
5:00P	Santa Fe Route, Atlantic Express for Mojave and East.	10:15
5:30P	European, San Jose and Way Stations.	10:45
5:30P	Stockton, Ogdén and East.	10:45
6:00P	Haywards, Niles and San Jose.	12:45
6:00P	Vallejo.	12:45

10:00: Port Costa and West Stations. No

baggage carried on this train.....
SANTA CRUZ DIVISION (Narrow Gauge).	
8:15A Newark, Centerville, San Jose, Felton, Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz and Way Stations.....	3:50P
9:15P Newark, Centerville, San Jose, New Almaden, Felton, Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz and Principal Way Stations.....	11:20P
4:15P Newark, San Jose, Los Gatos.....	9:30P
11:15P Hunter's Train for Newark, Arden, San Jose, Los Gatos and Way Stations.....	3:05P

6:45A	San Jose, New Almaden and Way Stations.....	1:45
8:15A	San Jose, Tres Pinos, Santa Cruz	

	Pacific Grove, Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo and Principal Way Stations.....	7:00
10:40	San Jose and Way Stations.....	5:06
11:45A	Palo Alto and Way Stations.....	3:50
*2:00P	San Jose, Gilroy, Tres Pinos, Santa Cruz, Salinas, Monterey and Pacific Grove.....	*10:10
*3:30P	San Jose and Principal Way Stations.....	9:47
4:25P	Palo Alto and Way Stations.....	*5:06
5:10P	San Jose and Way Stations.....	*8:49
6:30P	Palo Alto and Way Stations.....	6:35
*11:45P	Palo Alto and Principal Way Stations.....	*12:25

CREEK ROUTE FERRY

*7:00	8:00	9:00	*10:00	11:00 A.M.
*12:30	1:00	*2:00	3:00	*4:00 5:00

THE PACIFIC TRANSFER COMPANY
 will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Enquire of Ticket Agents for Time Cards and other information.

SANTA FE ROUTE.
TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT SAN
 Francisco (Market-st. Ferry):

<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: top;"> A. M. noon ark. inery </div>	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: top;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> LEAVE DAILY. </div> </div>	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: top;"> NOVEMBER 3, 1894. </div>	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: top;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> ARRIV. DAILY. </div> </div>
	6:00 P. Fast Express via Molave.....10:45 9:00 A. Atlantic Express via Los Angeles.. 5:45 Ticket Office—650 Market st., Chronicle build- ing, S. F. C. H. SPEERS, Ass't. General Passenger Agent.		

